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The State of the Union

Message of the President to the Congress¹

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress:

This Eighty-second Congress faces as grave a task as any Congress in the history of our Republic.

The actions you take will be watched by the whole world. These actions will measure the ability of a free people, acting through their chosen representatives and their free institutions, to meet a deadly challenge to their way of life.

We can meet this challenge foolishly or wisely. We can meet it timidly or bravely, shamefully or honorably.

I know that the Eighty-second Congress will meet this challenge in a way worthy of our great heritage. I know that your debates will be earnest, responsible, and to the point. I know that from these debates there will come the great decisions needed to carry us forward.

At this critical time, I am glad to say that our country is in a healthy condition. Our democratic institutions are sound and strong. We have more men and women at work than ever before. We are able to produce more than ever before—in fact, far more than any country in the history of the world.

I am confident that we can succeed in the great task that lies before us.

We will succeed, but we must all do our part. We must all act together as citizens of this great Republic.

As we meet here today, American soldiers are fighting a bitter campaign in Korea.

We pay tribute to their courage, devotion, and gallantry.

Our men are fighting, alongside their United Nations allies, because they know, as we do, that the aggression in Korea is part of the attempt of the Russian Communist dictatorship to take over the world, step by step.

¹ Delivered to the Congress on Jan. 8 and released to the press by the White House on the same date.

Our men are fighting a long way from home, but they are fighting for our lives and our liberties. They are fighting to protect our right to meet here today—our right to govern ourselves as a free nation.

The Soviet Threat

The threat of world conquest by Soviet Russia endangers our liberty and endangers the kind of world in which the free spirit of man can survive. This threat is aimed at all peoples who strive to win or defend their own freedom and national independence.

Indeed, the state of our Nation is in great part the state of our friends and allies throughout the world. The gun that points at them points at us, also.

The threat is a total threat and the danger is a common danger.

All free nations are exposed and all are in peril. Their only security lies in banding together. No one nation can find protection in a selfish search for a safe haven from the storm.

The free nations do not have any aggressive purpose. We want only peace in the world—peace for all countries. No threat to the security of any nation is concealed in our plans or programs.

We had hoped that the Soviet Union, with its security assured by the Charter of the United Nations, would be willing to live and let live. But that has not been the case.

The imperialism of the czars has been replaced by the even more ambitious, more crafty, and more menacing imperialism of the rulers of the Soviet Union.

This new imperialism has powerful military forces. It is keeping millions of men under arms. It has a large air force and a strong submarine force. It has complete control of the men and equipment of its satellites. It has kept its sub-

ject peoples and its economy in a state of perpetual mobilization.

The present rulers of the Soviet Union have shown that they are willing to use this power to destroy the free nations and win domination over the whole world.

The Soviet imperialists have two ways of going about their destructive work. They use the method of subversion and internal revolution, and they use the method of external aggression. In preparation for either of these methods of attack, they stir up class strife and disorder. They encourage sabotage. They put out poisonous propaganda. They deliberately try to prevent economic improvement.

If their efforts are successful, they foment a revolution, as they did in Czechoslovakia and China, and as they tried unsuccessfully to do in Greece. If their methods of subversion are blocked, and if they think they can get away with outright warfare, they resort to external aggression. This is what they did when they loosed the armies of their puppet states against the Republic of Korea, in an evil war by proxy.

Free World To Meet the Challenge

We of the free world must be ready to meet both of these methods of Soviet action. We must not neglect one or the other.

The free world has power and resources to meet these two forms of aggression—resources that are far greater than those of the Soviet dictatorship. We have skilled and vigorous peoples, great industrial strength, and abundant sources of raw materials. And above all, we cherish liberty. Our common ideals are a great part of our strength. These ideals are the driving force of human progress.

The free nations believe in the dignity and worth of man.

We believe in independence for all nations.

We believe that free and independent nations can band together into a world order based on law. We have laid the cornerstone of such a peaceful world in the United Nations.

We believe that such a world order can and should spread the benefits of modern science and industry, better health and education, more food and raising standards of living—throughout the world.

These ideals give our cause a power and vitality that Russian communism can never command.

The free nations, however, are bound together by more than ideals. They are a real community bound together also by the ties of self-interest and self-preservation. If they should fall apart, the results would be fatal to human freedom.

Our own national security is deeply involved with that of the other free nations. While they need our support, we equally need theirs. Our

national safety would be gravely prejudiced if the Soviet Union were to succeed in harnessing to its war machine the resources and the manpower of the free nations on the borders of its empire.

If Western Europe were to fall to Soviet Russia, it would double the Soviet supply of coal and triple the Soviet supply of steel. If the free countries of Asia and Africa should fall to Soviet Russia, we would lose the sources of many of our most vital raw materials, including uranium, which is the basis of our atomic power. And Soviet command of the manpower of the free nations of Europe and Asia would confront us with military forces which we could never hope to equal.

In such a situation, the Soviet Union could impose its demands on the world, without resort to conflict, simply through the preponderance of its economic and military power. The Soviet Union does not have to attack the United States to secure domination of the world. It can achieve its ends by isolating us and swallowing up all our allies. Therefore, even if we were craven enough to abandon our ideals, it would be disastrous for us to withdraw from the community of free nations.

We are the most powerful single member of this community, and we have a special responsibility. We must take the leadership in meeting the challenge to freedom and in helping to protect the rights of independent nations.

U.S. Program for Action Against Communism

This country has a practical, realistic program of action for meeting this challenge.

EXTENDING ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

First, we shall have to extend economic assistance, where it can be effective. The best way to stop subversion by the Kremlin is to strike at the roots of social injustice and economic disorder. People who have jobs, homes, and hopes for the future will defend themselves against the underground agents of the Kremlin. Our programs of economic aid have done much to turn back communism.

In Europe, the Marshall Plan has had electrifying results. As European recovery progressed, the strikes led by the Kremlin's agents in Italy and France failed. All over Western Europe, the Communist Party took worse and worse beatings at the polls.

The countries which have received Marshall Plan aid have been able, through hard work, to expand their productive strength—in many cases, to levels higher than ever before in their history. Without this strength, they would be completely incapable of defending themselves today. They are now ready to use this strength in helping to build a strong combined defense against aggression.

We shall need to continue some economic aid to European countries. This aid should now be specifically related to building their defenses.

In other parts of the world, our economic assistance will need to be more broadly directed toward economic development. In the Near East, in Africa, in Asia, we must do what we can to help people who are striving to advance from misery, poverty, and hunger. We also must continue to help the economic growth of our good neighbors in this hemisphere. These actions will bring greater strength for the free world. They will give many people a real stake in the future and reason to defend their freedom. They will mean increased production of the goods they need and the materials we need.

CONTINUING MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Second, we shall need to continue our military assistance to countries which want to defend themselves.

The heart of our common defense effort is the North Atlantic community. The defense of Europe is the basis for the defense of the whole free world—ourselves included. Next to the United States, Europe, is the largest workshop of the world. It is also a homeland of great religious beliefs shared by many of our citizens—beliefs which are now threatened by the tide of atheistic communism.

Strategically, economically, and morally, the defense of Europe is part of our own defense.

That is why we have joined with the countries of Europe in the North Atlantic Treaty, pledging ourselves to work with them.

There has been much discussion recently over whether the European countries are willing to defend themselves. Their actions are answering this question.

Our North Atlantic Treaty partners have strict systems of universal military training. Several have recently increased the term of service. All have taken measures to improve the quality of training. Forces are being trained and expanded as rapidly as the necessary arms and equipment can be supplied from their factories and ours. Our North Atlantic Treaty partners, together, are building armies bigger than our own.

None of the North Atlantic Treaty countries, including our own country, has done enough yet. But real progress is being made.

Together, we have worked out defense plans. The military leaders of our own country took part in working out these plans and are agreed that they are sound and within our capabilities.

To put these plans into action, we sent to Europe last week one of our greatest military commanders, General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

General Eisenhower went to Europe to assume command of the united forces of the North Atlan-

tic Treaty countries, including our own forces in Germany.

The people of Europe have confidence in General Eisenhower. They know his ability to put together a fighting force of allies. His mission is vital to our security. We should all stand behind him and give him every bit of help we can.

Part of our job will be to reinforce the military strength of our European partners by sending them weapons and equipment as our military production expands.

Our program of military assistance extends to nations in the Near East and the Far East which are trying to defend their freedom. Soviet communism is trying to make these nations into colonies, and to use their people as cannon fodder in new wars of conquest. We want their people to be free men and to enjoy peace.

Our country has always stood for freedom for the peoples of Asia. Our history shows this. We have demonstrated it in the Philippines. We have demonstrated it in our relations with Indonesia, India, and China. We hope to join in restoring the people of Japan to membership in the community of free nations.

It is in the Far East that we have taken up arms, under the United Nations, to preserve the principle of independence for free nations. We are fighting to keep the forces of Communist aggression from making a slave state out of Korea.

Korea has tremendous significance for the world. It means that free nations, acting through the United Nations, are fighting together against aggression.

We understand the importance of this best if we look back into history. If the democracies had stood up against the invasion of Manchuria in 1931, or the attack on Ethiopia in 1935, or the seizure of Austria in 1938, if they had stood together against aggression on those occasions as the United Nations has done, the whole history of our time would have been different.

The principles for which we are fighting in Korea are right and just. They are the foundations of collective security and of the future of free nations. Korea is not only a country undergoing the torment of aggression; it is also a symbol. It stands for right and justice in the world against oppression and slavery. The free world must always stand for these principles—and we will stand with the free world.

WORKING FOR PEACEFUL SETTLEMENTS

As the third part of our program, we will continue to work for peaceful settlements of international disputes. We will support the United Nations and remain loyal to the great principles of international cooperation laid down in its Charter.

We are willing, as we have always been, to negotiate honorable settlements with the Soviet Union. But we will not engage in appeasement.

The Soviet rulers have made it clear that we must have strength as well as right on our side. If we build our strength—and we are building it—the Soviet rulers may face the facts and lay aside their plans to take over the world.

That is what we hope will happen, and that is what we are trying to bring about.

That is the only realistic road to peace.

These are the main elements of the course our Nation must follow as a member of the community of free nations. These are the things we must do to preserve our security and help create a peaceful world. But they will be successful only if we increase the strength of our own country.

Preparing for Wartime Mobilization

Here at home we have some very big jobs to do. We are building much stronger military forces—and we are building them fast. We are preparing for full wartime mobilization, if that should be necessary. And we are continuing to build a strong and growing economy, able to maintain whatever effort may be required for as long as necessary.

EQUIPMENT

We are building our own Army, Navy, and Air Force to an active strength of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ million men and women. We are stepping up the training of the reserve forces, and establishing more training facilities, so that we can rapidly increase our active forces far more on short notice.

We are going to produce all the weapons and equipment that such an armed force will need. Furthermore, we will make weapons for our allies, and weapons for our own reserve supplies. On top of this, we will build the capacity to turn out on short notice arms and supplies that may be needed for a full scale war.

Fortunately, we have a good start on this because of our enormous plant capacity and the equipment on hand from the last war. For example, many combat ships are being returned to active duty from the "mothball fleet" and many others can be put into service on very short notice. We have large reserves of arms and ammunition and thousands of workers skilled in arms production.

In many cases, however, our stocks of weapons are low. In other cases, those on hand are not the most modern. We have made remarkable technical advances. We have developed new types of jet planes and powerful new tanks. We are concentrating on producing the newest types of weapons and producing them as fast as we possibly can.

This production drive is more selective than the one we had during World War II, but it is just as urgent and intense. It is a big program and a costly one.

Let me give you two concrete examples. Our present program calls for expanding the aircraft industry so that it will have the capacity to produce 50,000 modern military planes a year. We are preparing the capacity to produce 35,000 tanks a year. We are not now ordering that many planes or tanks, and we hope that we never have to, but we mean to be able to turn them out if we need them.

The planes we are producing now are a lot bigger—and a lot better—than the planes we had during the last war.

We used to think that the B-17 was a huge plane and the block-buster it carried was a huge load. But the B-36 can carry five of those block-busters in its belly, and it can carry them five times as far. Of course, the B-36 is much more complicated to build than the B-17, and far more expensive. One B-17 costs about \$275,000, while now one B-36 costs about $3\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars.

I ask you to remember that what we are doing is to provide the best and most modern military equipment in the world for our fighting forces.

This kind of defense production program has two parts.

SPEED

The first part is to get our defense production going as fast as possible. We have to convert plants and channel materials to defense production.

This means heavy cuts in the civilian use of copper, aluminum, rubber, and other essential materials. It means shortages in various consumer goods.

The second part is to increase our capacity to produce and to keep our economy strong for the long pull. We do not know how long Communist aggression will threaten the world.

Only by increasing our output can we carry the burden of preparedness for an indefinite period in the future. This means that we will have to build more power plants, and more steel mills, grow more cotton, mine more copper, and expand our capacity in many other ways.

LEGISLATION

The Congress will need to consider legislation, at this session, affecting all the aspects of our mobilization job. The main subjects on which legislation will be needed are:

First, appropriations for our military build-up.
Second, extension and revision of the Selective Service Act.

Third, military and economic aid to help build up the strength of the free world.

Fourth, revision and extension of the authority to expand production and to stabilize prices, wages, and rents.

Fifth, improvement of our agricultural laws, to help obtain the kinds of farm products we need for the defense effort.

Sixth, improvement of our labor laws to help provide stable labor-management relations and to make sure that we have steady production in this emergency.

Seventh, housing and training of defense workers, and the full use of all our manpower resources.

Eighth, means for increasing the supply of doctors, nurses, and other trained medical personnel critically needed for the defense effort.

Ninth, aid to the States to meet the most urgent needs of our elementary and secondary schools. Some of our plans will have to be deferred for the time being. But we should do all we can to make sure our children are being trained as good and useful citizens in these critical times ahead.

We are building up our strength, in concert with other free nations, to meet the danger of aggression that has been turned loose on the world. The strength of the free nations is the world's best hope of peace.

Appeal for Unity

I ask the Congress for unity in these crucial days.

Make no mistake about my meaning. I do not ask, or expect, unanimity. I do not ask for an end to debate. Only by debate can we arrive at decisions which are wise and which reflect the desires of the American people. We do not have dictatorship in this country, and we will never have it.

When I request unity, what I am really asking for is a sense of responsibility on the part of every member of this Congress. Let us debate the issues, but let every man among us weigh his words and deeds. There is a sharp difference between harmful criticism and constructive criticism. If we are truly responsible as individuals, I am sure that we will be unified as a government.

Let us keep our eyes on the issues and work for the things we all believe in.

Let each of us put our country ahead of our party and ahead of our own personal interests.

I had the honor to be a member of the Senate during World War II, and I know from experience that unity of purpose and of effort is possible in the Congress without any lessening of the vitality of our two-party system.

Let us all stand together as Americans. And let us stand together with all men everywhere who believe in human liberty.

Peace is precious to us. It is the way of life we strive for with all the strength and wisdom we possess. But more precious than peace are freedom and justice. We will fight, if fight we must, to keep our freedom and to prevent justice from being destroyed.

These are the things that give meaning to our lives, and which we acknowledge to be greater than ourselves.

Tenth, a major increase in taxes to meet the cost of the defense effort.

Additional Messages

The Economic Report and the Budget Message will discuss these subjects further. In addition, I shall send to the Congress special messages containing detailed recommendations on legislation needed at this session.

In the months ahead, the Government must give priority to activities that are urgent—like military procurement and atomic energy and power development. It must practice rigid economy in its non-defense activities. Many of the things we would normally do must be curtailed or postponed.

But in a long-term defense effort like this one, we cannot neglect the measures needed to maintain a strong economy and a healthy democratic society.

The Congress, therefore, should give continued attention to the measures which our country will need for the long pull. And it should act upon such legislation as promptly as circumstances permit.

To take just one example—we need to continue and complete the work of rounding out our system of social insurance. We still need to improve our protection against unemployment and old age. We still need to provide insurance against loss of earnings through sickness and against the high costs of modern medical care.

Above all, we must remember that the fundamentals of our strength rest upon the freedoms of our people. We must continue our efforts to achieve the full realization of our democratic ideals. We must uphold freedom of speech and freedom of conscience in our land. We must assure equal right and equal opportunities to all our citizens.

As we go forward this year in the defense of freedom, let us keep clearly before us the nature of our present effort.

This is our cause—peace, freedom, justice.

We will pursue this cause with determination and humility, asking Divine Guidance that in all we do we may follow God's will.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 8, 1951.

THE EWE PROBLEM: A CASE STUDY IN THE OPERATION OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

by Benjamin Gerig and Vernon McKay

When the United Nations Trusteeship Council opens its eighth session on January 30, it will again be confronted with the Ewe problem¹—a challenging issue that has arisen at every session since the Council was inaugurated nearly 4 years ago. The Ewe people, more than 800,000 in number, are West Africans, have a common language, tradition, and customs but are divided by political boundaries of three territories—the two trust territories of British Togoland and French Togoland and the British colony of the Gold Coast. In their desire to be united under a single administration, Ewe leaders have sent more than 140 petitions to the Trusteeship Council. The issue thus raised, involving a proposal to change political boundaries, poses questions of wide significance for the future of Africa. The Ewe question is a striking example of the complex issues before the Council, and it provides an informative case study of how the Council operates in carrying out its three main tasks of examining annual reports, dealing with petitions, and sending missions to study conditions in the areas under its supervision.

Characteristics of Eweland

The Ewe people inhabit an area of about 10,000 square miles lying between the Volta and Mono rivers along the humid, tropical Guinea Coast of West Africa. In 1884, the eastern part of this area was taken over by the Germans who founded the colony of Togo. Invaded and partitioned by the British and French at the outbreak of World War

I, Togo was redivided after the war into the two mandated territories of British Togoland and French Togoland. Essentially agricultural, the Ewe area exports cocoa, tapioca, coffee, palm kernels and palm oil, and other tropical products. It has a small fishing industry, but its mineral resources are not of sufficient importance to attract mining enterprise. Three short branches of a French railroad converge on Lomé, the capital of French Togoland and the only significant port in the whole Ewe region. By special arrangement with the French, most of the cocoa produced in British Togoland is shipped over this railroad to Lomé for export. The Ewe areas of British Togoland and the Gold Coast, as the Trusteeship Council's first visiting mission found, have no railroads and only a poor road system, and no bridges over the rivers. The area's revenues, like its resources, have, in the past, been too limited to permit extensive economic development.

Origins of the Ewe Movement

The Ewe people migrated westward from their first known home in Nigeria to found, at an unknown date, the walled town of Notsi in French Togoland. From the middle of the seventeenth century, the beginning of their modern history, they moved on from Notsi until they reached their present settlements. These settlements subsequently developed independently of each other although they formed alliances in time of war.

When Christian missionaries entered Ewe country in the midnineteenth century, they found that the Ewe language, like most of Africa's 800 languages, was a vernacular which had not been

¹ Ewe is pronounced eh'-vay.

transcribed into writing. A German missionary published the first Ewe grammar in 1856. Together with an excellent Ewe translation of the Bible, it paved the way for the standardization of the literary form of the language. When mission schools began to give the Ewe people a formal education, they became increasingly conscious of a common origin and hopeful of a common destiny.

In September 1919, a number of Ewe chiefs, in a protest to the British Colonial Office, alleged that—

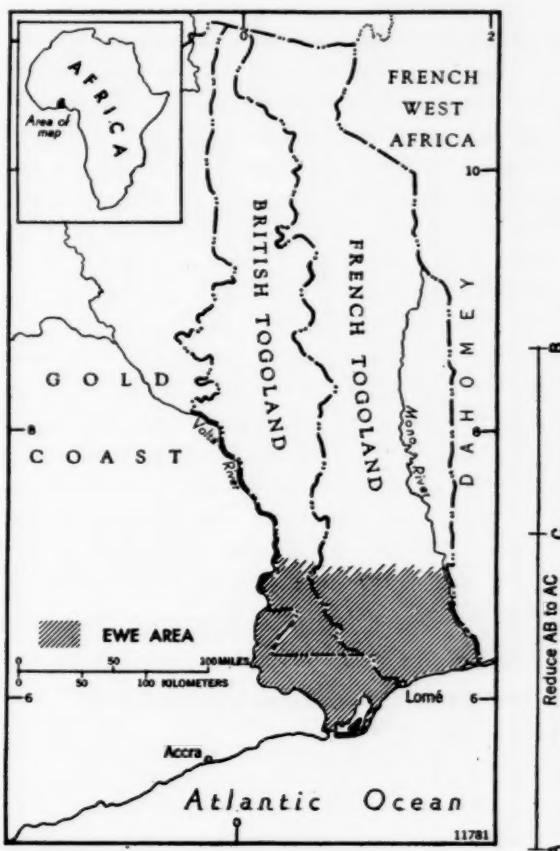
... the absorption of Togoland into French colonial possessions will sever members of Ewe-speaking tribes of Togoland from those in the South-eastern part of the Gold Coast and seriously interfere with their economic progress.

A note to President Harding in 1921 made a similar allegation. Other Ewe protests were included among the ten petitions regarding the frontier problem which were submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations. The Mandates Commission, however, took little action. In the case of petitions dealing with customs-frontier difficulties and the separation of villages from farms, it expressed the hope that the mandatory power would take appropriate measures to meet the situation.

To promote their objectives, Ewe leaders have, in the past, formed a number of unions and associations. In its present advanced form, however, the Ewe movement is an outgrowth of World War II. Ewe discontent was enhanced by the imposition of additional frontier restrictions between the two Togolands, particularly during the Vichy period.

As the war drew to a close, Ewe leaders foresaw that the future of the mandates would be an important problem in any plans for a new postwar world organization. With this idea in mind, they set out to strengthen the Ewe movement. In May 1945, a Gold Coast Ewe on the faculty of Achimota College began the monthly publication of the *Ewe-News-Letter*, and, in April 1947, another Ewe journal, *Le Guide du Togo*, began semimonthly publication in Lomé. On June 9, 1946, Ewe leaders from British and French Togoland and the Gold Coast held the first meeting of an All-Ewe Conference which drew up the All-Ewe Convention referred to in several petitions. These efforts undoubtedly crystallized Ewe opinion. In November 1947, the British and French Governments informed the Trusteeship Council that they had

good reason to believe that the objects and views of the All-Ewe Conference were those of the mass of the Ewe people, whether educated or not.



How the Ewe Question Came Before the Council

The Ewe people were among the earliest petitioners to present their case to the Trusteeship Council, their first petition having been sent by cable in April 1947 during the Council's first session. Seven Ewe petitions were examined by the Council during the second session, two during the third session, one during the fourth session, and one during the fifth session. More than 100 other Ewe petitions, presented to the visiting mission which traveled through British and French Togoland between November 30 and December 16, 1949, were dealt with at the seventh session in the summer of 1950.

The first Ewe petition was called to the Council's attention by its President on April 23, 1947. Noting that the petition had not been received 2 months before the opening of the session and,

therefore, in accordance with rule 86 of the rules of procedure, could not be placed upon the agenda without a special vote to that effect, the Council decided to place the petition on the agenda of the next regular session.

In the interval between the first and second sessions, Ewe leaders petitioned for the opportunity to send representatives to supplement their written petition with an oral statement in accordance with rule 80. Since this request involved the setting of an important precedent, it was discussed at length on November 20, 1947, the opening day of the second session. The President stated that, in his view, the hearing of oral petitions was a matter of grace and not of right and a matter which the Council should determine in each individual case. After the representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that it was possible to travel from the Gold Coast to New York in 24 hours by airplane, the Council approved a motion by the representative of Mexico to accord an oral hearing to the petitioners if they could send a representative within 2 weeks. Immediately after the meeting, the Secretariat telegraphed this decision to the petitioners.

The First Anglo-French Joint Memorandum

Meanwhile, in a joint memorandum dated November 17, the British and French Governments submitted to the Council their observations on the Ewe petitions thus far received. Expressing the view that substantial progress had already been made in the social, economic, political, and cultural spheres, the two Governments, nevertheless, recognized that—

... there are disabilities arising from the present system, and that the Ewes have certain legitimate grievances.

Although willing to take steps to remedy these grievances, the two administering authorities were opposed to the political unification of the Ewe people since—

... such a territorial unit based on tribal unity could not, under any circumstances, possess a national character in the modern sense of the word.

They were also opposed to reuniting the two Togolands; they believed that any advantage which the Ewes might gain would be more than counterbalanced by the disadvantages to the tribes farther north.

The two Governments announced an agreement, however, on certain economic, fiscal, and cultural

measures which, in their opinion, would go far to meet Ewe grievances. In the economic field, they had decided to instruct local governments to remove, as far as possible, obstacles to the movement of individuals and people across the frontiers. Furthermore, they would consult together in order to establish, within a fixed period of time, a conventional zone designed to remove all the disabilities arising from the customs frontier, on condition that the establishment of this zone would not prejudice the principle of exchange control between French and British territories in Africa. To remedy fiscal grievances, steps were to be taken to insure that the same individual was not taxed in both territories for the same reasons; and an attempt was to be made to achieve a closer approximation between the total burden of taxation per head of the native population in the two territories. In the cultural sphere, the two Governments agreed to introduce the teaching of the French language in the schools of British Togoland and the teaching of the English language in the schools of French Togoland, beginning with the higher primary schools. A university fund would be created to permit the exchange of specially qualified students and to give them the opportunity to continue their studies in higher educational institutions in British or French Togoland.

To coordinate and "give the necessary impetus to the carrying out of this work," a standing Consultative Commission for Togoland Affairs would be established that would consist of two representatives of the inhabitants of each of the trust territories and under the joint chairmanship of the Governor of the Gold Coast and the Commissaire de la République of French Togoland.

Sylvanus Olympio Presents the Ewe Case

On December 8, 1947, 3 weeks after the submission of the Anglo-French joint memorandum to the Council, Sylvanus Olympio appeared for the first time at the Council table to present the Ewe case. In addition to being an outstanding leader in the Ewe movement, Mr. Olympio is president of the Representative Assembly of French Togoland and manager of the Lomé branch of the United African Company. Fluent in French and English as well as his native Ewe language, he impressed the Council by the moderation and conviction of his statements. He summed up the Ewe case as—

. . . the simple request of a tribe of one million people to be allowed to live together under one roof, and one government, so that they could achieve peace and prosperity.

He recalled that the Ewe country had been divided between Germany and England in 1884, had been redivided in 1914, and had been partitioned a third time after the peace treaty in 1920 when the British relinquished to the French a part of the territory they had occupied. The problem created by these arbitrary partitions, Mr. Olympio declared, had been a constant source of irritation and dissatisfaction.

He felt that the economic, fiscal, and cultural reforms proposed in the Anglo-French joint memorandum were "hopelessly inadequate." The solution that the two Governments proposed was, at most, a makeshift arrangement which did not solve the basic problem. The orderly and true progress of the Ewe country required a common educational system, the same political organization, and economic unity, which could be brought about only by the complete unification of the country under one administration. In concluding this introductory statement, Mr. Olympio asked the Trusteeship Council to investigate the problem on the spot.

In a 3-day discussion, the members of the Council questioned Mr. Olympio closely. Special representatives of France and the United Kingdom and two officials from Ewe areas were also asked to present their views. This questioning and cross-questioning enabled the members of the Council to form a clearer idea of the complexity of the Ewe question and of the extent to which the reforms proposed by the two Governments were likely to meet Ewe demands. The representative of the United States obtained from the French delegation an important clarification which helped the Council toward the adoption of a preliminary resolution.² He asked whether the reform proposals could be regarded as a first step toward unification; if so, it would, perhaps, give a good deal of satisfaction to the petitioners, who felt that these steps did not go far enough. The French representative responded that the United States suggestion seemed reasonable but that the two Governments could not say that the measures pro-

posed in the memorandum were necessarily the first steps toward unification in the foreseeable or immediate future "because this goes beyond the competence of the Trusteeship Council." He felt, however, that the reform proposals could be regarded as a first stage, a transitional measure. The United States representative stated that he would not wish to admit at this point that the question of frontier modifications went beyond the competence of the Trusteeship Council. He thought it might be legitimate for the Council to make recommendations to the administering authorities for frontier changes although, of course, before such changes could be made, the trusteeship agreements would have to be modified.

The French declaration that the reform proposals could be regarded as a transitional measure made it easier for the Council to reach agreement. On December 10, the president, remarking that the Ewe question was one of the really important problems before the Council, suggested that the drafting committee on petitions, composed of the representatives of Australia, China, Iraq, and the United States, should draft a resolution that would embody the thoughts which had been expressed in the debate. A resolution presented to the Council by the chairman of the drafting committee was discussed and adopted unanimously on December 15 with minor amendments.

The Council's First Ewe Resolution

This resolution is of sufficient importance in the history of the Ewe question to merit summary. A long preambular section lists the main steps in the Council's consideration of the Ewe petitions and notes the action agreed upon by the administering authorities to improve economic, fiscal, and cultural conditions. The fact that the representative of the All-Ewe-Conference considered these measures inadequate and that the representatives of the administering authorities considered the measures to be transitional is also noted.

Two other important paragraphs are contained in the preamble. In the first of these, the Council observes that the petition of the All-Ewe-Conference represents the wishes of the majority of the Ewe population and that the representatives of the administering authorities have recognized the point of view of the Ewe people.

In the second paragraph, the Council repeats an assurance that had been given earlier by the

² At the first and second sessions, the United States representative, Ambassador Francis B. Sayre, served as the Council's first president. During this period, Benjamin Gerig, United States deputy representative, took the seat of the United States representative at the Council table.

special representative of France during the discussion of an Ewe petition protesting against a ban placed on an Ewe meeting by the French Togoland Government. The special representative had declared—

... that it is the policy of his Government to grant full freedom of assembly to the people of the Trust Territory and that tribal meetings and meetings of various sections of the Ewe population will not, shall not and cannot be forbidden or repressed.

The operative part of the resolution contains seven paragraphs, the most important of which welcome the measures proposed by the administering authorities as an earnest and constructive initial effort, decide that the first visiting mission to the two trust territories shall devote special attention to the problem set forth in the petitions, and provide for a reexamination of the Ewe question at the Council's session in which the report of the visiting mission to the two trust territories is considered.

Examination of First Annual Reports

The Council did not, however, await the report of its first visiting mission before taking up the Ewe question again. Ewe petitions received brief mention at the third session in the summer of 1948, and the problem arose inevitably at the fourth session, beginning January 24, 1949, when the Council examined the first annual reports submitted by the British and French Governments, respectively, on their administrations of the two Togolands.

Both annual reports contained summaries of the work of the newly established Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission and, in addition, on February 15, the Council was presented with a second joint Anglo-French statement, this one on the measures thus far taken to alleviate frontier difficulties. Officials from the two territories were again present as special representatives of the administering authorities, and the Council was given an opportunity to question them concerning the work of the Consultative Commission.

This information revealed that the Commission had held its first two meetings in 1948, at Lomé, on May 26-27, and at Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, on November 30-December 21. The Representative Assembly of French Togoland had elected Sylvanus Olympio and Fare Djato to serve on the Commission during the life of the Representative Assembly. The representatives of British Togoland, E. Amu and W. S. Honu were

nominated by the Governor of the Gold Coast since no suitable election machinery existed. Arrangements were subsequently made by the British for an election, however, and the two British Togoland appointees were confirmed for a 1-year term at a public election held at Kpandu on August 11, 1948.

Achievements of the Consultative Commission

Since the terms of reference of the Consultative Commission did not enable it to take up the basic Ewe demand for political unification, the Ewe people were certain to be dissatisfied with the Commission. The Council learned from the statements of the administering authorities, however, that the Commission had taken a number of positive steps to remedy partially certain economic, fiscal, and cultural grievances. In the economic field, in 1948, it implemented the proposals of the original Anglo-French memorandum for the removal, as far as possible, of obstacles to the movement of individuals and to the transporting of personal property, local goods, and individual headloads of locally produced food stuffs and, in addition, made concessions with respect to imported household goods, glassware, and currency. After the first session of the Commission, the two Governments agreed to allow £10 in either French West African francs or British West African currency, or a combination of the two, to be carried across the frontier. Arrangements were also made for "reasonable remittances" in the case of proceeds from the sales of crops, laborers returning with their savings, maintenance of dependents, and payments of school fees. Moreover, the British and French customs posts at Aflao were to be moved together as an experiment to permit joint examinations in order to reduce the number of occasions on which a lorry had to stop for inspection. No progress was made, however, toward the establishment of a conventional zone as envisaged in the original Anglo-French memorandum. In their joint statement of February 15, 1949, the two Governments reported that their economic and financial experts were studying the establishment of a conventional zone, but they advised the Council that this study was likely to reveal the great difficulties of establishing such a zone at a time when exchange control was in force.

The information presented to the Council indicated that steps had also been taken to implement

the fiscal and educational measures proposed in the original memorandum. At the first meeting of the Commission, the Governments had agreed to work out procedures to prevent double taxation. When it came to equalizing the tax burden in the two territories, however, the Commission's discussion revealed numerous differences between the two taxation systems which would be very difficult to reconcile. As for the educational measures proposed in the memorandum, they were discussed in the Commission in 1948, and plans were made to begin their implementation.

It is significant to note that the Commission also discussed numerous matters in the fields of education, communications, and health which went beyond the specific proposals of the original Anglo-French joint memorandum. Shortly after the first session of the Commission, an experimental program for community development (mass education) was started in the Kpandu subdistrict of British Togoland with the understanding that the extension of this program in both territories would be considered when the results were known. The Commission also made proposals for completing important road, telephone, and telegraph links, and an agreement was reached, effective January 1, 1949, to reduce postal rates between the territories to the level of those in force for internal postage. Similar reductions in telephone and telegraph rates were under consideration in 1948. Plans and achievements of Anglo-French cooperative endeavors in the fields of health, agriculture, and veterinary medicine were also discussed in the Commission.

Many of these steps were undertaken in response to suggestions by the Ewe representatives in the Commission. Although these representatives expressed their gratitude and their willingness to cooperate in developing the Commission into an effective organ, they emphasized the fact that their goal is still complete unification. The early activities of the Commission are, nonetheless, a promising development for the future of the area.

Council Postpones Action

Since the mission had not yet made its visit to the Ewe country, the Council's action at the fourth session was limited to the hearing of this additional information furnished by the administering authorities in the annual reports and the joint memorandum of February 15 and to supplemen-

tary information furnished by the special representatives in answer to written and oral questions submitted by members of the Council. The only resolution adopted by the Council postponed action on a petition from the Natural Rulers of the southern section of British Togoland until the Council received the report of the visiting mission.

The Council did decide, however, on the composition of the visiting mission to West Africa and the time at which it would make its visit.³ The United Kingdom and French representatives pointed out that the only period at which the territories to be visited could be traversed without difficulty was the dry season beginning in November. The Council, therefore, decided that the mission should leave for West Africa at the beginning of November 1949. The composition of the mission was tentatively voted on on March 21 although replacements for two of the members who were unable to take part were elected at the fifth session and the first special session of the Council. The mission was composed of A. Khalidy (Iraq), Chairman, A. Claeys-Boúáert (Belgium), A. Ramos Pedrueza (Mexico), and Benjamin Gerig (United States). Its terms of reference, adopted at the fifth session on June 20, 1949, directed the mission to give particular attention to the Ewe problem.

Report of the Visiting Mission

The four members of the mission, accompanied by six members of the United Nations Secretariat, departed from New York by air on October 28, 1949. After a month in the two Cameroons, the mission arrived on November 30 in Lomé. As the plane circled the airport for a landing, a large welcoming crowd could be seen below carrying huge placards bearing the word "Unification." From the moment the party landed until it left the Ewe country a week later, its attention was constantly taken up with the Ewe problem. A large number of Ewe chiefs and leaders were received by the mission and their views were freely expressed. All aspects of the problem were laid before the mission, both by the Ewe leaders and the French and later the British authorities. The Ewe views were expressed in moderate and well-reasoned terms. It was evident that a great deal

³The Council had earlier decided to send its first regular visiting mission to East Africa in 1948 and to send missions to West Africa in 1949 and the Pacific in 1950. Thereafter, each of the three areas was to be visited every 3 years in regular rotation.

of thought and organized effort had been given the question, for the various Ewe leaders invariably spoke in similar if not identical terms. They did not ask for national independence or for immediate self-government. They sought recognition for their existence as one people.

The Ewe people organized a mass demonstration in the Municipal Stadium at Lomé to which the mission was invited. A score or more Ewe tribal leaders and chiefs, supported by thousands of their followers, assembled from all parts of the area. Each chief or leader, in turn, addressed the mission and the assemblage through a public address system, giving the reasons why the existing frontiers were believed to be detrimental to the development of the Ewe people and calling upon the mission to present their case before the Trusteeship Council.

The visiting mission left French Togoland to study the problem in British Togoland. Again discussing the question with both administrators and Ewe leaders, the mission visited frontier posts and saw the extent to which the two Governments had taken steps to ameliorate frontier difficulties, particularly with reference to passage of goods and exchange of currency. The mission noted with satisfaction the efforts which had been made to reduce the inconveniences caused by the frontier and agreed that an appreciable step forward had been taken. It came to the conclusion, however, that those measures in themselves were insufficient to solve the problem.

The mission discussed with the Anglo-French Standing Consultative Commission the efforts made to establish a conventional zone for the area which would further ameliorate problems of exchange control and economic interchange. It was informed, however, that technical reasons would prevent the establishment of such a conventional zone at present.

When the mission came into contact with non-Ewe tribes in the North, it found how difficult it would be to give satisfaction to Ewe claims without, to some extent, injuring the future interests of these northern tribesmen. The mission was told repeatedly by these tribesmen that they were not prepared to accept the dominant position which the Ewe people would have if their full claims were recognized and that they preferred, for the time being, to be governed by French and British authorities. It, thus, became clear to the mission that the Ewe problem could not be viewed exclu-

sively as a matter which concerned the Ewe peoples alone but would have to be examined in the light of its effects upon neighboring tribes and peoples. The problem had far-reaching and complex ramifications which must be viewed in the light of the future development of a larger area in West Africa.

The visiting mission in fact found the problem too complex for any precise and clear-cut recommendation to the Trusteeship Council. The mission's report was received by the Ewe people themselves with a certain degree of disappointment, which was later expressed by their spokesman, Mr. Olympio at the sixth session of the Council at Geneva in February 1950.

The report of the visiting mission, however, sets forth clearly the conflicting claims and views of various groups and parties in the two Togolands and suggests three lines along which a solution might be sought; namely, (a) a political solution within the framework of the two existing Togolands; (b) an economic solution within the framework of the two Togolands; or (c) a general solution within a wider economic and political framework including the two Togolands. The mission concludes that the problem has attained the force and dimensions of a nationalistic movement and that a solution should be sought with urgency in the interest of peace and stability in that part of the world.

The value of the visiting mission function of the Trusteeship Council was clearly demonstrated in its handling of the Ewe question. This was recognized by both the Council and by the two administering authorities which expressed their appreciation for the care with which the visiting mission conducted its task and for its constructive suggestions.

Mr. Olympio's Second Oral Presentation

The mission's report was presented to the Trusteeship Council in February 1950 at its sixth session. Moreover, on February 28, the Council voted unanimously to grant a request for a second oral hearing for the Ewe petitioners. Two weeks later, however, the president announced that the French and British delegations proposed to defer until the seventh session the examination of the reports concerning the two Togoland territories. The French representative then read a statement from his Government to the effect that the two Governments would continue to do their utmost

to dispose of the nonpolitical aspects of the unification movement and would, in addition, seek a political or administrative solution; such concrete proposals as may have been agreed upon between the two Governments would be communicated to the Council at the seventh session.

The Council agreed to the proposed postponement and telegraphed this decision to the petitioners, but the president stated on March 15 that the telegram had reached them after the departure of the three Ewe representatives from West Africa. They had just arrived at Geneva where the Council was meeting. At the president's suggestion, it was decided to grant them a hearing on March 20. On this day, Mr. Olympio, along with two other representatives of the All-Ewe Conference, Mr. E. Amu and Mr. Stimson, took their places at the Council table. Mr. Olympio again reviewed the background of the Ewe complaint and termed the work of the Consultative Commission to be "utterly inadequate." The Commission, he said, had "outlived its day" and should be replaced by a body with full powers to deal with all aspects of the problem. After a question period for the remainder of the meeting, the president thanked the representatives of the All-Ewe Conference and added that they would be welcome at the next session if they should desire to be heard again.

The New Anglo-French Proposals

When the Council met again for its seventh session it received, on June 19, 1950, the joint observations of the Governments of France and the United Kingdom on the special report of the visiting mission concerning the Ewe problem. These observations contained the new proposals which the two Governments had agreed to give the Council. The two administering authorities paid tribute to the visiting mission for presenting an objective report which showed clearly the complexity of the Ewe question. They stated that, in the light of a report of the joint Anglo-French working party of experts which visited Togoland in 1949, they had reluctantly come to the conclusion that to establish a conventional zone in the two trust territories under present circumstances would be to expose the economies of the two territories to great risks which the two Governments would not feel justified in taking. With regard to a political solution, they remained of the opinion that no one solution readily offers itself as being clearly preferable to the present state of affairs.

The joint observations stated, however, that the two Governments had decided to take steps to consult the representatives of the peoples of both territories in order to establish their real wishes and interests. To this end, they would greatly expand the membership of the Commission to make it fully representative of all the people of both territories and, moreover, would expand its functions by charging it with the responsibility of submitting to the two Governments its views as to the practical means of satisfying, within the framework of French and British administration, the wishes of the inhabitants of all parts of the two trust territories. They had decided to include in the Commission 17 representatives of the people of British Togoland and 28 representatives of the people of French Togoland although these numbers were, at present, provisional. Elections would take place at an early date so that the new Commission could start work without delay.

The Third Oral Hearing

With the terms of this new proposal in mind, the Council began, on July 5, the third oral hearing of Ewe petitioners. On this occasion, in addition to Sylvanus Olympio, who represented the All-Ewe Conference for the third time, several other petitioners took their places at the Council table. S. G. Asare and F. Y. Antor were present as representatives of the Togoland Union, the Natural Rulers of Western Togoland, and the Togoland Farmers Association; Pedro Olympio and D. Ayeva represented the Togoland Progress Party; and Mr. Ayeva also spoke on behalf of the chiefs and population of Northern Togoland. Speaking first, Sylvanus Olympio stated that the Ewe people had been deeply disappointed when the administering authorities had made known their latest joint proposals. He announced that the All-Ewe Conference had no alternative but to reject these proposals outright and that the All-Ewe Conference did not propose to take part in the establishment of the proposed Consultative Commission since it was convinced that that body's terms of reference did not permit it to study the question of the unification of the Ewe people as it ought to be studied. He stated that, if the administering authorities still doubted the Ewe peoples' desire, the All-Ewe Conference was prepared to put the Ewe issue to a plebiscite under United Nations supervision although it was

most anxious that the unification of the Ewe people and the unifications of the two Togolands should be treated as separate questions.

The next Ewe representative, Mr. Asare, stated the case for the unification of the two Togolands. He used many of the arguments and reasons which had been previously given for the unification of Eweland. This same view was then presented by Mr. Antor, who concluded with the hope that the Council might insure a program of development which would enable Togoland to attain self-government within 5 years. A different view was presented to the Council by the other two spokesmen. Pedro Olympio, cousin of Sylvanus Olympio, stated that the Togoland Progress Party felt it to be its duty to work in close and loyal cooperation with France so as to enable the people of Togoland gradually to take over responsibility for the country's affairs. His party, he said, was opposed to unification because it would not meet a real need of the Ewe people. This view was shared by D. Ayeva, who stated, on behalf of the chiefs and population of Northern Togoland, that the Ewe movement was a subversive movement which they fully and severely condemned because it entailed a change in the status of the people of Northern Togoland, who were strongly opposed to the unification of the two Togolands.

Six meetings of the Council between July 5 and July 14 were devoted to a searching and sometimes heated discussion. As a result of the opposition expressed to the new Anglo-French proposals, the British representative called attention to what he termed a misunderstanding about that part of the proposals referring to a solution "within the framework of British and French administration." He stated that the British and French delegations, therefore, proposed to clarify this paragraph by adding to the above words the phrase "and not precluding the unification of any parts of the two trust territories." Other delegations expressed their appreciation of this addition to the proposal, and the representative of the United States commented on July 11, that it was now clear that the Commission was authorized to make recommendations regarding the unification of the Ewe people and that such unification could take place either under British, French, or Anglo-French administration.

When the president asked the Ewe representatives their opinion regarding the amendment proposed by the British delegation, Sylvanus Olympio

responded that he wished to have an assurance that the interpretation given by the representative of the United States was the correct one; that interpretation implied that the Consultative Commission would be empowered to recommend Ewe unification under French, British, or Anglo-French authority. Both the British and French representatives subsequently agreed that the interpretation given by the United States representative was correct. Mr. Olympio then expressed his appreciation of this concession which, he said, permitted the Ewe people at least to discuss their unification but stated that he could not accept it as a satisfactory solution. He could do no more than simply inform the people he represented that the concession had been made.

In the ensuing discussion, the United States and Argentine delegations submitted a joint draft resolution on the Ewe question which, in effect, noted the plan put forward by the administering authorities and expressed the hope that they would proceed along the lines proposed. Amendments to this resolution were put forward by the Chinese, Iraqi, and Philippine delegations. As the United States representative commented, however, these amendments proposed that the new decisions reached by the administering authorities should be completely ignored and asked the Council to decide that, as matters stood, the extremely complex problem could only be solved by one method, namely, the unification of the Ewe people under a single administration. Moreover, the proposed amendments asked the administering authorities to ignore the opinion of the northern peoples. On July 14, the amendments were rejected by 8 votes to 3.⁴ The Argentine-United States proposal was then adopted by the Council by 8 votes-2 (Iraq, Philippines), with 1 abstention (China). This resolution expresses the hope that the administering authorities will proceed along the lines proposed and will take all appropriate steps to insure that the Consultative Commission will equitably represent the different sections and groups of the two trust territories; requests the administering authorities concerned to inform the Council, at its next session, of the steps which have been taken to give effect to the plan for the expanded Consultative Commission and to submit to the Council a progress report on the deliberations of the Consultative Commission to date;

⁴The Soviet Union was not represented at either the sixth or seventh sessions of the Council.

and recommends that the administering authorities concerned take all necessary and appropriate measures in order to insure that, until a definitive settlement is reached, the common traits and traditions of the Ewe peoples in the two trust territories be preserved.

Ewe Question at the Fifth General Assembly

The next step in United Nations treatment of the Ewe question marked a new departure in procedure. The eighth session of the Trusteeship Council was not to open before January 1951, but, on September 30, not long after the opening of the fifth session of the General Assembly, the Ewe petitioners cabled the Secretary-General and protested against the methods devised by the French for the choice of members of the Consultative Commission. Subsequent petitions alleged that several persons protesting were arrested and imprisoned after a summary trial.

On October 9, the Philippine delegation brought these petitions to the attention of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. Although the French representative reminded the Committee that a procedure is established whereby the Trusteeship Council dealt with petitions, and other delegations suggested that a special session of the Trusteeship Council might be called, the Committee decided to take up the question without waiting for Trusteeship Council action. On October 18, the representative of France made a detailed statement explaining French procedure for the elections and denying the major allegations in the petitions.

Two weeks later, the delegations of India, Indonesia, Iraq, the Philippines, and Yugoslavia submitted to the Fourth Committee a joint draft resolution which was adopted by the Fourth Committee after several amendments and was subsequently approved by the General Assembly on December 2 by a vote of 48-0-6.

The resolution calls for an adequate solution, as soon as possible, in full accordance with the real wishes and interests of the people concerned. The necessity of conducting elections to the Consultative Commission in a democratic manner that will insure a true representation of the people is stressed, and the administering authority is asked to investigate promptly the practices complained of in the petitions with a view to ascertaining whether the methods of election which have been applied insure that the views of all sections of the

population are faithfully reflected. The administering authority is also asked to report on this investigation at the next session of the Trusteeship Council, and the Council is requested to devote to the Ewe question a special chapter or subchapter of its annual report to the sixth session of the General Assembly.

Conclusion

The Ewe question will, thus appear, again on the agenda when the eighth session of the Trusteeship Council opens on January 30. It is already possible, however, to draw certain tentative conclusions regarding the Council's treatment of the Ewe petitions. In the first place, certain restrictions and difficulties resulting from the existing frontier have been minimized, a benefit of no small value to the Ewe people. Secondly, the development by the two Governments of a joint approach to the handling of common problems is a tangible asset. This promising innovation can be further developed to the advantage of the Ewe people and might be a helpful precedent for a joint approach to the handling of similar border problems in other African territories. A third plus value, perhaps more intangible, is the fact that a large group of Africans with a common grievance have been given an opportunity to air their views before an official international forum, a fact which, in itself, should be a source of satisfaction to the Ewe people and to others interested in their case. Finally, it may be said that the international discussion of the Ewe case has revealed complexities but has helped to clarify the various issues.

The Trusteeship Council's treatment of the Ewe question is at once a measure of the Council's limitations and of its possibilities. The Council can make recommendations, but the decision as to whether these recommendations are to be carried out is in the hands of the administering authorities. The efforts of the administering authorities to meet Ewe grievances are, however, an undeniable indication of the Council's effectiveness and prestige as a forum for the expression of the international conscience.

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FIFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Summary of Action: September 19-December 15, 1950

by Elizabeth Ann Brown

The fifth regular session of the General Assembly convened September 19. On December 15, 4 items remained on the agenda: (1) intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea; (2) the question of Formosa; (3) complaint by the U.S.S.R. regarding aggression against China by the United States; and (4) complaint by the U.S.S.R. regarding the violation of Chinese air space by the air force of the United States and the machine-gunning and bombing of Chinese territory by that air force, and against the bombardment and illegal inspection of a merchant ship of the People's Republic of China by a military vessel of the United States. These items are now being dealt with by the First Committee (Political and Security). At the meeting of the Assembly December 15, the President indicated that when the First Committee finished its work, he would reconvene the Assembly, thus making possible completion of the agenda for the fifth session.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Chinese Representation

Before the internal organization was completed, the Assembly was confronted with the difficult question of Chinese representation. In an unprecedented move, Sir B. N. Rau (India) introduced a resolution under which the Assembly would have decided that the Central Government of the People's Republic of China [*sic*] should be entitled to represent the Republic of China in the Assembly. Mr. Vyshinsky (U.S.S.R.) submitted a motion to the effect that the representatives of the Kuomintang regime could not take part in the work of the Assembly and its organs because they did not represent China and subsequently proposed that the representatives of the Chinese People's Government be invited to participate in the Gen-

eral Assembly. A third motion, introduced by Lester Pearson (Canada), provided for the establishment of a special committee of seven members to consider the question of Chinese representation and report to the Assembly after the Assembly had considered the Cuban item on the recognition of representatives of states members of the United Nations. The Indian and Soviet proposals were rejected, and the resolution submitted by Canada was adopted. On December 12 Canada, Ecuador, India, Iraq, Mexico, the Philippines, and Poland were elected to the Special Committee, which held its first meeting December 15 and adjourned subject to the call of its chairman.

Internal Organization

The Assembly on September 19 elected Nasrolah Entezam (Iran) President of the fifth regular session. On September 21, in successive sessions of the six main committees, their respective chairmen were chosen, and thereafter the seven vice-presidents of the Assembly, were elected. These officers who, with the President, constitute the General Committee are: the chief delegates of Australia, China, France, United Kingdom, United States, U.S.S.R., Venezuela, vice-presidents; Roberto Urdaneta (Colombia), Gustavo Gutierrez (Cuba), G. J. van Heuven Goedhart (Netherlands), Prince Wan (Thailand), Jam Saheb (India), and Vladimir Outrata (Czechoslovakia) chairmen of Committees I-VI, respectively. Dr. Victor Belaunde (Peru) was elected chairman of an *Ad Hoc* Political Committee which shared the political items on the agenda with the First Committee.

Adoption of Agenda

The Assembly adopted an original agenda of 70 items, and during a second series of plenary ses-

sions, October 6-7, added five items. On December 6, an item entitled "Intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea" was included thereby bringing the total to 76 items.

Admission of Indonesia

Indonesia was admitted by unanimous vote as the sixtieth member of the United Nations on September 28, 1950.

Elections to United Nations Councils

On September 29, the General Assembly elected Brazil and the Netherlands to the Security Council to succeed Cuba and Norway, but in 12 ballots failed to break the deadlock which had developed between Turkey and Lebanon for the seat held by Egypt. In a second series of ballots October 7, Turkey was elected, following Lebanon's withdrawal, on the fourteenth ballot. On September 29, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., and Poland were reelected, and Uruguay, the Philippines, and Sweden were chosen to replace Brazil, Australia, and Denmark on the Economic and Social Council. The Dominican Republic and Thailand were elected to the Trusteeship Council September 29, the former being reelected after having filled an unexpired 1-year term, and the latter succeeding the Philippines.

Appointment of the Secretary-General

In view of the inability of the Security Council to reach agreement on the recommendation of a candidate for the post of Secretary-General, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, France, Greece, India, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia submitted a joint resolution according to which the Assembly would decide to continue the present Secretary-General, Trygve Lie, in office for a period of 3 years. The representative of the Soviet Union introduced a draft resolution whereby the Assembly would defer decision on the question and request the Security Council to continue consideration of the matter and submit recommendations to the Assembly, in accordance with article 97 of the Charter. The Soviet proposal for adjournment of the debate on this item was rejected 45-5-9.¹ Twenty-six states participated in the general debate, which began with a speech by the representative of the United States in behalf of the joint resolution and Mr. Lie and was closed by the representative of Iraq, who introduced a draft resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to study the question and to report to the Assembly within 2 weeks.

¹ The third figure in the tabulation of votes will refer to abstentions.

The Assembly, in voting on the various proposals on November 1, first rejected the Soviet resolution by a vote of 37-9-11. The Iraqi resolution was defeated next by a vote of 35-15-7. Finally, the 15-power resolution was adopted by 46-5-8. At the next meeting, the Secretary-General stated that he regarded this vote as a reaffirmation by the Assembly of the independence and integrity of the office of the Secretary-General; Mr. Lie thus continues in office for 3 more years.²

International Bureau for Declarations of Death

The Assembly, on November 16, adopted by a vote of 38-6-13, a resolution which approves the establishment of the International Bureau for Declarations of Death under the Convention on the Declaration of Death of Missing Persons.

Development of a 20-Year Program for Peace

After personal interviews with the President of the United States, and the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, France, and the U.S.S.R. in April and May, the Secretary-General circulated to all members of the United Nations a 10-point memorandum for consideration in the development of a 20-year program for achieving peace through the United Nations and subsequently formally placed this matter on the Assembly's agenda. The 10 points were inauguration of periodic Security Council meetings, together with development and use of other United Nations machinery for conciliation; a new attempt toward establishment of international control of atomic energy; a new approach to the problem of bringing armaments under control; a renewal of efforts to reach agreement on armed forces to be made available to the Security Council under article 43 of the Charter; rapid progress toward universality of membership; technical assistance; more vigorous use of the specialized agencies; development of United Nations work for observance and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; use of the United Nations to promote the advancement of dependent, colonial, or semi-colonial peoples to a place of equality in the world; and active use of all Charter powers and all United Nations machinery to speed up development of international law.

On November 20 the Assembly, by a vote of 51-5-1, approved a resolution commending the Secretary-General for his initiative, and requesting the appropriate United Nations organs to give consideration to those points in the memorandum with which they are particularly concerned and to inform the Assembly at the sixth session of any progress achieved.³

² BULLETIN of Nov. 20, 1950, p. 831.

³ BULLETIN of Dec. 4, 1950, p. 907.

Admission of New Members

The General Assembly adopted, on December 4, 1950, a resolution on new members proposed jointly by Brazil, Canada, the Philippines, Sweden, and Syria. This resolution, approved by 46-5-2, noted that the Security Council had not made recommendations for the admission of certain states (Austria, Ceylon, Finland, Jordan, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Nepal) whose membership applications were pending and requested the Council to keep the applications under consideration.

International Control of Atomic Energy

Without prior action by a committee, the General Assembly, on December 13, approved a joint resolution on atomic energy proposed by Australia, Canada, Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States. This resolution provides for the establishment of a committee of 12, consisting of representatives of the members of the Security Council as of January 1, 1951, together with Canada, to consider and report to the next Assembly session on ways and means whereby the work of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Commission for Conventional Armaments may be coordinated, and on the advisability of their functions being merged under a new and consolidated disarmament commission. In the preamble of the resolution, the Assembly recognizes the inability to achieve agreement to date in this field and recalls the plan developed in the Atomic Energy Commission and later approved by the General Assembly for the international control of atomic energy and also recalls the useful planning work carried on by the Commission for Conventional Armaments. The resolution was approved on December 13, 1950, by a vote of 47-5-3.⁴

Place of Next Meeting

On December 14 the General Assembly, by a vote of 31-16-11, approved a resolution to convene the sixth regular Assembly session in Europe, with instructions for the President of the Assembly and the Secretary-General to select the city most suitable for this purpose and to make the necessary arrangements.

REPORTS OF FIRST COMMITTEE (POLITICAL AND SECURITY)

Korea

In three plenary sessions October 6 and 7, the General Assembly took action upon the report of the First Committee (Political and Security) with respect to the problem of the independence of

Korea. At the outset, a Soviet motion to invite representatives of North and South Korea to state their views was rejected.

The eight-power resolution recommended by the First Committee was adopted by a vote of 47-5-7.⁵

The resolution with respect to Korea adopted by the Assembly, after preambular reference to previous actions of United Nations bodies on Korea and to the present Korean situation, (1) recommends (a) that all appropriate steps be taken to insure conditions of stability throughout Korea; (b) that all constituent acts, including the holding of elections under United Nations auspices, be taken for the establishment of a unified, independent, and democratic government in the sovereign state of Korea; (c) that United Nations forces should not remain in Korea otherwise than so far as necessary for achieving these objectives; and (d) that all necessary measures be taken to accomplish the economic rehabilitation of Korea; (2) establishes a United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, consisting of Australia, Chile, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Turkey, and Thailand to represent the United Nations in bringing about the establishment of a unified, independent, and democratic government of all Korea, and an interim committee composed of these states to consult with and advise the United Nations unified command; and (3) requests the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to develop plans for relief and rehabilitation on the termination of hostilities and to report to the General Assembly within 3 weeks of the adoption of the resolution and to expedite the study of long-term measures to promote the economic development and social progress of Korea.

Pursuant to this resolution, the interim committee of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea held several meetings at New York, and the full Commission is now in Korea. The Economic and Social Council met in special session to consider the Korean relief program.

Uniting for Peace

Following general discussion of the report of the First Committee, the Assembly on November 2 approved in substance the resolutions⁶ recommended by that Committee after rejecting various Soviet amendments.

The first of these resolutions, which was submitted jointly by Canada, France, Philippines, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, and Uruguay, is divided into five sections. The resolution as a whole was adopted 52-5-2.

Section A, adopted by a vote of 52-5-1, provides that, if the Security Council, because of lack of

⁴ BULLETIN of Dec. 25, 1950, p. 1026.

⁵ BULLETIN of Oct. 23, 1950, p. 648.

⁶ BULLETIN of Nov. 20, 1950, p. 823.

unanimity among the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility regarding the maintenance of international peace and security, the General Assembly shall immediately consider the matter in regular or emergency special session and make appropriate recommendations to members for collective measures, including, when necessary, the use of armed force. The Assembly is authorized to meet in emergency special session within 24 hours at the request of the Security Council acting by vote of any seven members, or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Section B, accepted 57-0-2, provides for the establishment of a Peace Observation Commission which can observe and report on the situation in any area where there is international tension likely to endanger international peace and security. China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay were named to the Peace Observation Commission.

Section C, adopted 45-5-7, invites members to survey their resources to determine what assistance they can render in support of any recommendations of the Security Council or General Assembly for the restoration of international peace and security. It is recommended that each member maintain, within its national armed forces, elements which can be promptly made available to the United Nations on the recommendation of the Council or Assembly. Provision is also made for appointment of a panel of military experts.

Section D, approved 49-5-3, provides for the establishment of a Collective Measures Committee to study and report to the Council and Assembly by September 1, 1951 on methods and resources which can be made available to the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security. The members of the Collective Measures Committee are Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Section E, which was adopted 54-0-1, urges members to respect fully and to intensify joint action in cooperation with the United Nations to develop and stimulate universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to intensify individual and collective efforts to achieve conditions of economic stability and social progress. An annex, prescribing necessary changes and additions in the Assembly's rules of procedure was adopted 51-5-2.

The Assembly then adopted, by a vote of 52-0-6, a second resolution, developed from a Soviet draft, recommending to the Security Council that it take the necessary steps to insure that action provided for under the Charter is taken with respect to matters likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and that it devise

measures for the earliest application of articles 43, 45, 46, and 47 of the Charter regarding the placing of armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council.

A third resolution, introduced by Iraq and Syria, was unanimously approved. This resolution recommends that the permanent members of the Council meet to discuss collectively or otherwise and, if necessary, with other states concerned, all problems likely to threaten international peace and hamper United Nations activities with a view to their solution.⁷

A Soviet resolution recommending consultation among the great powers under article 106 for the purpose of taking joint action to maintain international peace was rejected 39-5-11.

Peace Through Deeds; Condemnation of Propaganda Against Peace

The action taken in the two resolutions entitled "Peace Through Deeds"⁸ and "Condemnation of Propaganda Against Peace"⁹ grew out of an agenda item submitted by the U.S.S.R., under the title "Declaration on the Removal of the Threat of a New War and the Strengthening of Peace and Security Among the Nations." A Soviet resolution, rejected in the First Committee and thereafter in the plenary when reintroduced, would have had the General Assembly condemn the propaganda in favor of a new war being conducted in a number of countries and urge all states to prohibit such propaganda; declare the use of the atomic weapon to be unconditionally prohibited and institute a strict system of international control; declare that the first government to use the atomic weapon or any other means for mass destruction would thereby commit a crime against humanity and should be regarded as a war criminal; and unanimously express the desire that the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, and the U.S.S.R. should combine their efforts for peace and conclude among themselves a pact for the strengthening of peace, and that these powers should reduce their present armed forces by one-third during 1950-51, the question of a further reduction to be brought up for consideration at a forthcoming Assembly.

Following the rejection of various amendments proposed by the Soviet bloc, the Assembly, on November 17, by a vote of 50-5-1, approved the resolution "Peace Through Deeds." This resolution (1) reaffirms that, "whatever the weapons used, any aggression, whether committed openly, or by fomenting civil strife in the interest of a foreign power, or otherwise, is the gravest of all crimes against peace and security;" (2) determines that for the realization of peace and security (a)

⁷ BULLETIN of Nov. 6, 1950, p. 750.

⁸ BULLETIN of Nov. 13, 1950, p. 767.

⁹ BULLETIN of Dec. 18, 1950, p. 989.

it is indispensable that "prompt united action be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises;" and (b) that every nation agree to accept effective international control of atomic energy, to strive for the control and elimination, under the United Nations, of all other weapons of mass destruction, to regulate all armaments and armed forces under a United Nations system of control and inspection with a view to their gradual reduction, and to reduce to a minimum the diversion for armaments of human and economic resources and to strive toward their development for the general welfare with due regard to underdeveloped areas; and (3) declares that these goals can be attained "if all Members of the United Nations demonstrate by their deeds their will to achieve peace."

By a vote of 49-0-7, the Assembly adopted the second resolution recommended by the First Committee, "Condemnation of Propaganda Against Peace." The resolution reaffirms previous resolutions in this general field and declares that propaganda against peace includes incitement to conflicts or acts of aggression, measures tending to isolate peoples from any contact with the world, and measures tending to silence or distort United Nations activities in favor of peace or to prevent peoples from knowing the views of other states members.

Permanent Commission of Good Offices

On November 17, the General Assembly approved a resolution according to which the question on establishing a Good Offices Commission is referred to the Interim Committee, which is to study the problem in connection with its continuing systematic examination of machinery for the pacific settlement of disputes. The resolution was approved by 45-5-3.

Duties of States in the Event of the Outbreak of Hostilities

On November 17, the Assembly acted upon the item proposed by Yugoslavia concerning duties of states in the event of the outbreak of hostilities. Two resolutions were adopted.¹⁰ The first, approved by a vote of 49-5-1, recommends that if a state becomes engaged in armed conflict with another state or states, it take all steps practicable in the circumstances and compatible with the right of self-defense to bring the armed conflict to an end at the earliest possible moment and make a public statement proclaiming its readiness, provided that those with which it is in conflict will do the same, discontinue all military operations and withdraw its forces; and immediately notify the Security Council of the circumstances surrounding the conflict, invite United Nations to dispatch the Peace Observation Commission to the area, if it is not already functioning there.

¹⁰ BULLETIN of Dec. 18, 1950, p. 993.

It further recommends that the conduct of the states concerned shall be taken into account in any determination of responsibility for the breach of peace or act of aggression; and determines that the provisions of the resolution in no way impair rights and obligations of states under the Charter nor decisions or recommendations of any competent United Nations organ.

The second resolution, also adopted by a vote of 49-5-1, refers to the International Law Commission for consideration in conjunction with matters already under study in that body, a Soviet proposal which provided, *inter alia*, that, in an international conflict, that state should be declared the attacker which first committed one of certain enumerated acts, such as declaration of war, invasion by armed forces of the territory of another state, bombardment of the territory, landing of forces, and naval blockade.

Threats to the Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of China

An item on threats to peace in the Far East, proposed by China for consideration by the fourth regular session and at that time referred to the Interim Committee, came back to the Assembly at its fifth session when the Interim Committee decided not to debate the question in view of the forthcoming session and the scope of the item in the context of the existing political situation. On December 1, 1950, the Assembly approved two resolutions. The first, adopted by a vote of 35-17-7, instructs the Interim Committee to continue its inquiry and to report to the next regular session. The second resolution draws the attention of all states to the necessity of faithful compliance with the recommendations in General Assembly Resolution 291 (IV), the object of which was to promote stability of international relations in the Far East, recommending specific principles to that end, including scrupulous observance of the various treaties in force; it was approved by 39-6-14.

Threats to the Political Independence and Territorial Integrity of Greece

On December 1, the General Assembly approved three resolutions on Greece. At the same time, it decisively rejected a Soviet resolution recommending the dissolution of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans, the declaration of a general amnesty, the holding of universal free elections, cessation of military and political intervention in Greek affairs by the United States and the United Kingdom, and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Greece and Albania, and between Greece and Bulgaria. It also rejected a second Soviet resolution requesting the President of the Assembly to negotiate with the Greek Government concerning the repeal of death

sentences passed by the military courts on "Greek patriots."

The first resolution, approved by a vote of 53-5-1, which concerns those members of the Greek armed forces who were captured by the Greek guerrillas and taken into countries north of Greece, recommends the repatriation of all those who so wish, calls upon the states concerned to take the necessary measures of implementation, and instructs the Secretary-General to request the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies to insure liaison with the national Red Cross organizations of the states concerned, with a view to implementing the resolution.

The second resolution, adopted by 53-6-0, after reference to the report of the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans, approves the report, continues the Special Committee in being until the sixth Assembly session with the same terms of reference as previously, unless the Committee recommends to the Interim Committee its own dissolution, and authorizes the Interim Committee to act on such recommendation as it thinks proper.

The final resolution, which was approved by 50-0-5, deals with the problem of the repatriation of Greek children. It requests the Secretary-General and the International Red Cross and League of Red Cross Societies to continue their efforts in accordance with previous Assembly resolutions, urges all states harboring Greek children to make necessary arrangements for their early return to their parents, establishes a Standing Committee, composed of Peru, the Philippines, and Sweden to act in consultation with the Secretary-General, and to consult with the states concerned with a view to early repatriation of the children, and requests the Secretary-General to report to members on the progress made, the International Red Cross organizations and the Secretary-General being requested to report to the sixth session of the Assembly.

REPORTS OF AD HOC POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Violation of Human Rights in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania

The General Assembly, on November 3, adopted by a vote of 40-5-12, the resolution on violation of human rights in the Balkans¹¹ recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee. This resolution takes note of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice with respect to this case, condemns the willful refusal of Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania to fulfill their obligation under the peace treaties to appoint representatives to the treaty commissions, states the opinion that the conduct of the three Governments indicates their

awareness of the breaches of the peace treaties and their indifference to the sentiments of the world community, notes with anxiety the continued serious accusations on the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in these three states and the lack of satisfactory refutation of these accusations, and invites members of the United Nations to submit any evidence on this question to the Secretary-General, who is asked to notify members of any such information received.

Relations of States Members and Specialized Agencies With Spain

Following general discussion of the Committee's report, the General Assembly adopted on November 4, by a vote of 38-10-12, a resolution revoking the recommendation for the withdrawal of Ambassadors and Ministers from Madrid, contained in General Assembly Resolution 39 (I) of December 12, 1946, and the recommendation intended to debar Spain from membership in international agencies established by or brought into relationship with the United Nations.¹²

Former Italian Colonies

REPORT OF THE U. N. COMMISSIONER IN LIBYA

Acting on the basis of the above reports and referring to its decision at the fourth regular session that Libya should be constituted a united independent and sovereign state, the General Assembly, on November 17, approved by a vote of 50-0-6, the resolution recommended by the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee. This resolution (1) expresses confidence that the United Nations Commissioner in Libya (Adrian Pelt), with the assistance and advice of the Council for Libya, will take the necessary steps to discharge his functions toward achievement of independence and unity; (2) calls upon the authorities concerned to take all steps necessary to insure early, full, and effective implementation of the Assembly's action; (3) recommends that a National Assembly duly representative of the inhabitants of Libya shall be convened as early as possible, and before January 1, 1951, that this Assembly shall establish a provisional government, with April 1, 1951, as a target date, that powers shall be progressively transferred to the provisional government by the administering powers, and that the United Nations Commissioner, with the assistance of the Libyan Council, shall proceed immediately to draw up a program in cooperation with the administering powers for the transfer of power; (4) urges the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies, and the Secretary-General to extend to Libya such technical and financial assistance as is possible in order to establish a sound basis for economic and social progress; and (5) reaffirms its recommenda-

¹¹ BULLETIN of Nov. 27, 1950, p. 872.

¹² BULLETIN of Nov. 13, 1950, p. 772.

tion that, upon her establishment as an independent state, Libya be admitted to the United Nations.

Another aspect of this problem, having to do with the economic and financial provisions to be applied in Libya in accordance with annex XIV of the treaty of peace with Italy, was dealt with late in the session after detailed consideration by an *ad hoc* subcommittee. On December 15, the Assembly adopted three resolutions. The first, adopted by a vote of 47-5-2, provides for Libya to receive the movable and immovable property located in Libya owned by the Italian state and sets down specific conditions regarding transfer. Certain other property and assets are to be handled by special agreement on conditions to be established by agreement between Italy and Libya. A United Nations Tribunal will be set up, composed of three persons selected by the Secretary-General for their legal qualifications from nationals of three states not directly interested, which will give any necessary instructions with respect to implementation of the resolution, and which shall decide all disputes concerning its interpretation and application. The second resolution authorizes the Secretary-General to remunerate members of the Tribunal and to assign the necessary staff facilities; the vote was 49-5-2. The third resolution, adopted unanimously, refers to the fact that Libya as a result of the war has suffered extensive damages to private and public property and instructs the Secretary-General to study the problem of war damages in connection with the technical and financial assistance which Libya may request from the Economic and Social Council, the specialized agencies and the Secretary-General, and to report to the sixth Assembly.

REPORT OF U. N. COMMISSION FOR ERITREA

On December 2, 1950, the Assembly adopted, by a vote of 46-10-4, a resolution regarding the future status of Eritrea. The resolution provides that Eritrea shall constitute an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian Crown; that the Eritrean government shall possess legislative, executive, and judicial powers in the field of domestic affairs; that the jurisdiction of the federal government shall extend to defense, foreign affairs, currency and finance, foreign and interstate commerce and external and interstate communications, including ports, the federal government having the right to impose uniform taxes throughout the Federation to meet expenses of federal functions and services; that the area of the Federation shall constitute a single area for customs purposes; that an Imperial Federal Council composed of equal numbers of Ethiopian and Eritrean representatives shall meet at least once a year to advise upon the common affairs of the Federation; that a single nationality shall prevail through the Federation; that the federal government, as well as Eritrea, shall insure to re-

sidents in Eritrea the enjoyment of enumerated human rights and fundamental liberties; that there shall be a transition period, not to extend beyond September 15, 1952, during which the Eritrean government will be organized and the Eritrean constitution prepared and put into effect; that there shall be a United Nations Commissioner in Eritrea; that during the transition the present administering authority shall continue to conduct the affairs of Eritrea and in consultation with the United Nations Commissioner prepare as rapidly as possible the organization of an Eritrean administration, making arrangements for and convoking a representative assembly of Eritreans; that the United Nations Commissioner shall, in consultation with the administering authority, Ethiopia and the inhabitants, prepare a draft of the Eritrean constitution to be based upon the principles of democratic government; that the Federal Act and the Eritrean constitution shall enter into effect following ratification of the Federal Act by the Emperor of Ethiopia; that the Commissioner shall maintain headquarters in Eritrea until the transfer of power has been completed, reporting to the Assembly concerning discharge of his functions and may consult with the Interim Committee; and that the Secretary-General is authorized to remunerate and provide for the staffing of the Commissioner's office.

A second resolution, establishing a Committee composed of the Assembly President and two Assembly vice-presidents, Australia and Venezuela, the chairman of the Fourth Committee and the chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee, to nominate a candidate or if no agreement is reached candidates for the post of United Nations Commissioner in Eritrea, was approved by a vote of 45-5-6. On December 13, this Committee nominated the following candidates: Victor Hoo (Assistant Secretary-General for Trusteeship Affairs), Justice Aung Khine (Burma), and Eduardo Anze Matienzo (Bolivia). Anze Matienzo was elected.

DELIMITATION OF BOUNDARIES

On December 15, without debate, by a vote of 44-5-0, the General Assembly adopted a resolution defining the procedure to delimit the boundaries of the former Italian colonies. With respect to Libya, the resolution recommends that the portion of her boundary with French territory not already delimited by international agreement be delimited, upon her independence, by negotiation between the Libyan and French Governments, assisted upon request of either by a third person. With respect to the trust territory of Somaliland, it provides that any portion of her boundaries with British Somaliland, as well as with Ethiopia, not already delimited by international agreement, be delimited by bilateral negotiations between the United Kingdom Government and the administering authority in the one case, and Ethiopia and

the administering authority in the other, any differences which arise to be resolved through a mediation procedure under a United Nations mediator to be appointed by the Secretary-General and arbitration if necessary. The resolution also recommends with respect to any other boundaries not delimited by international agreement that the parties concerned seek to reach agreement by negotiation or mediation.

Assistance to Palestine Refugees

On December 2, by a vote of 46-0-6, the Assembly approved a resolution with respect to assistance to Palestine refugees.¹³ This resolution notes that contributions sufficient to carry out the program previously authorized have not been made and urges governments to make every effort to make voluntary contributions; and recognizes that direct relief cannot be terminated now as previously provided and authorizes the Agency to continue to furnish direct relief, considering that approximately 20 million dollars will be required. It further considers that reintegration of the refugees into the economic life of the Near East, either by repatriation or resettlement, is essential; instructs the Agency to establish a re-integration fund (which for the period July 1, 1951 to June 30, 1952, is set at not less than 30 million dollars); makes various arrangements for financing the program, including establishment of a negotiating committee of seven or more members to consult with members and nonmembers regarding contributions; calls upon the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to utilize the Agency's facilities as a point of reference and co-ordination for technical assistance programs in the area; and expresses appreciation to the various agencies and organizations which have assisted in the relief program and to the Director and staff of the Agency and its Advisory Commission.

Treatment of People of Indian Origin in Union of South Africa

The General Assembly, on December 2, approved by a vote of 33-6-21, a resolution which recommends that India, Pakistan, and the Union of South Africa proceed with a round-table conference; recommends that in the event of failure to hold such a conference before April 1, 1951, or to reach agreement in such conference within a reasonable time, there shall be established to assist the parties a commission of three members, one to be nominated by the Union Government, another by India and Pakistan, and the third by the other two members, or in default of agreement by the Secretary-General; calls upon the governments concerned to refrain from action prejudicial to the success of their negotiations, in particular

implementation or enforcement by the Union Government of the "Group Areas Act"; and includes this item in the next session's agenda.

Report of the Security Council

The Assembly, in accordance with its usual practice, by a vote of 45-0-6, took note of the report of the Security Council.

Question of an International Regime for Jerusalem

The *Ad Hoc* Political Committee recommended the adoption of a resolution which would instruct four persons, to be appointed by the Trusteeship Council, to study, in consultation with the Governments at present in *de facto* control of the Holy Places and with the other states, authorities and religious bodies concerned, "the conditions of a settlement capable of ensuring the effective protection, under the supervision of the United Nations, of the Holy Places and of spiritual and religious interests in the Holy Land," and would invite them to report to the next Assembly. However, when the matter came before the plenary meeting on December 15, the recommended resolution failed to receive the required two-thirds majority, the vote being 30-18-9.

Recognition of Representation of a Member State

The item on representation was placed on the agenda by Cuba with the thought in mind that it would be desirable for the United Nations to adopt criteria by which it might be possible to reach a uniform and practical settlement of the problem of representation on the various organs and organizations of the United Nations of countries of which two or more authorities claimed to be the only regular government. A subcommittee reported out a resolution setting up criteria to be included among factors to be taken into account in determining the question of representation, but was rejected in the full committee. On December 14, the General Assembly, by a vote of 36-6-9, adopted the resolution recommended by the Committee, together with an amendment proposed by Egypt. This resolution, as amended, after preambular references to the desirability of uniformity in the procedure applicable whenever more than one authority claims to be the government entitled to represent a member, and a statement that the Assembly, by virtue of its composition, is the organ of the United Nations in which consideration can best be given to this matter, recommends (1) that whenever more than one authority claims to be the government entitled to represent a member and the question becomes the subject of controversy, it should be considered in the light of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the circumstances of each case; (2) that when such question arises it should be first considered in the Assembly,

¹³ BULLETIN of Jan. 8, 1951, p. 78.

or if it is not in session, in the Interim Committee, and that the attitude adopted by the Assembly or Interim Committee should be taken into account in other United Nations bodies; (3) declares that the attitude adopted by the Assembly or Interim Committee shall not affect the direct relations of individual members with the state concerned; and (4) requests the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to other organs of the United Nations and to the specialized agencies for such action as may be appropriate.

Repatriation of Palestine Refugees

Following the rejection of a Soviet proposal, by a vote of 48-5-1, which would have terminated the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, and rejection of several Soviet amendments to the resolution recommended by the Committee, the General Assembly, on December 14, adopted a resolution dealing with Palestine refugees. The resolution refers to the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, notes with concern that agreement has not been reached between the parties on the final settlement of the questions outstanding and that repatriation, resettlement, economic and social rehabilitation of the refugees, and the payment of

compensation have not been effected, and recognizes that, in the interests of peace and stability of the Near East, the refugee question should be dealt with as a matter of urgency. The operative part of the resolution urges the governments and authorities concerned to seek agreement by negotiations conducted either with the Commission or directly, with a view to final settlement of the questions outstanding; directs the Commission to establish an office to make such arrangements as necessary for assessment and payment of compensation pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 194 (III), work out arrangements for implementation of other objectives of that resolution, and continue consultation with the parties regarding measures for protection of the rights, property, and interests of the refugees; and calls upon the governments concerned to undertake measures to insure that refugees, whether repatriated or resettled, will be treated without any discrimination. This resolution was approved by a vote of 48-5-4.

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Part II will appear in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

Relief and Rehabilitation of Korea

U.N. doc. A/1595
Adopted Dec. 1, 1950

A.

The General Assembly,
HAVING REGARD to its resolution of 7 October 1950 on the problem of the independence of Korea.

HAVING RECEIVED and considered a report of the Economic and Social Council submitted in accordance with that resolution,

MINDFUL that the aggression by North Korean forces and their warfare against the United Nations seeking to restore peace in the area has resulted in great devastation and destruction which the Korean people cannot themselves repair,

RECOGNIZING that as a result of such aggression the people of Korea are desperately in need of relief supplies and materials and help in reconstructing their economy.

DEEPLY MOVED by the sufferings of the Korean people and determined to assist in their alleviation.

CONVINCED that the creation of a United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation for Korea is necessary both to the maintenance of lasting peace in the area and to the establishment of the economic foundations for the building of a unified and independent nation,

CONSIDERING that, under the said resolution of 7 October 1950, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea is the principal representative of the United Nations in Korea and hence must

share in the responsibility for the work undertaken by the United Nations in furtherance of the objects and purposes mentioned in the said resolution,

CONSIDERING that it is nevertheless desirable to set up a special authority with broad powers to plan and supervise rehabilitation and relief and to assume such functions and responsibilities related to planning and supervision, to technical and administrative matters, and to questions affecting organization and implementation as are to be exercised under the plans for relief and rehabilitation approved by the General Assembly, such authority to carry out its responsibilities in close co-operation with the Commission.

A. Establishment of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea

1. Establishes the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA) under the direction of a United Nations Agent General, who shall be assisted by one or more deputies. The Agent General shall be responsible to the General Assembly for the conduct (in accordance with the policies established by the General Assembly, and having regard to such general policy recommendations as the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea may make) of the programme of relief and rehabilitation in Korea, as that programme may be determined from time to time by the General Assembly;

2. *Authorizes* the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea:

(a) To recommend to the Agent General such policies concerning the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency's programme and activities as the Commission may consider necessary for the effective discharge of the Commission's responsibilities in relation to the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in Korea;

(b) To determine, after consultation with the Agent General, the geographical areas within which the Agency shall operate at any time;

(c) To designate authorities in Korea with which the Agent General may establish relationships; and to advise the Agent General on the nature of such relationships;

(d) To take such steps as may be needed to support the Agent General in fulfilling his task in accordance with the policies established by the General Assembly for relief and rehabilitation;

(e) To consider the reports of the Agent General to the General Assembly and to transmit any comments thereon to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

(f) To call for information on those aspects of the work of the Agent General which the Commission may consider necessary for the proper performance of its work;

3. *Authorizes* the Commission to consult from time to time with the Agent General in regard to the provisional programme adopted by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council and especially with regard to the adequacy of that programme to meet the needs of Korea as defined in the statement of general policy, and to make recommendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council;

4. *Directs* the Agent General:

(a) To co-ordinate his programme with measures taken by the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea to carry out the recommendations of the General Assembly relating to the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in Korea, and to support the Commission in fulfilling this task;

(b) To commence the operation of the programme in Korea at such time as may be agreed upon by the United Nations Unified Command, the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the Agent General;

(c) To consult with and generally be guided by the advice of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea on the matters set forth under paragraph 2 (a) and be governed by its advice on the matters covered in paragraphs 2 (b) and 2 (c);

5. *Further directs* the Agent General, in the carrying out of his operational functions:

(a) To ascertain, after consultation with the designated authorities in Korea, the requirements for supplies and services for relief and rehabilitation made necessary by the consequences of armed conflict in Korea;

(b) To provide for the procurement and shipment of supplies and services and for their effective distribution and utilization within Korea;

(c) To consult with and assist the appropriate authorities in Korea with respect to measures necessary for the rehabilitation of the Korean economy and the effective distribution and utilization within Korea of supplies and services furnished;

(d) To submit reports to the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, transmitting copies simultaneously to the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and to the Economic and Social Council;

(e) To be guided in matters of administration, to the

extent consistent with the special requirements of the programme, by the rules and regulations established for the operation of the Secretariat of the United Nations; Specifically he shall:

(1) Select and appoint his staff in accordance with general arrangements made in agreement with the Secretary-General, including such of the staff rules and regulations of the United Nations as the Agent General and the Secretary-General shall agree are applicable;

(2) Utilize, wherever appropriate, and within budgetary limitations, the existing facilities of the United Nations;

(3) Establish, in consultation with the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and in agreement with the Advisory Committee established under paragraph 6 below, financial regulations for the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency;

(4) Arrange, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the rendering and audit of the accounts of the Agency under procedures similar to those applicable to the rendering and audit of the accounts of the United Nations;

6. *Establishes* an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of . . . (five Member States) to advise the Agent General with regard to major financial, procurement distribution and other economic problems pertaining to his planning and operations. The Committee shall meet on the call of the Agent General but not less than four times a year. The meetings of the Committee shall be held at the Headquarters of the United Nations except in special circumstances, when the Committee, after consultation with the Agent General, may meet elsewhere if it deems that this would be essential to the proper performance of its work. The Committee shall determine its own methods of work and rules of procedure;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea and the Advisory Committee to appoint the United Nations Agent General for Korean Reconstruction, and authorizes the Agent General to appoint one or more Deputy Agents General in consultation with the Secretary-General;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to establish a special account to which should be credited all contributions in cash, kind or services, the resources credited to the account to be used exclusively for the programme of relief and rehabilitation and administrative expenses connected therewith; and directs the Secretary-General to make cash withdrawals from the account upon request of the Agent General. The Agent General is authorized to use contributions in kind or services at his discretion;

9. *Recommend*s that the Agent General in carrying out his functions:

(a) Make use at his discretion of facilities, services and personnel that may be available to him through existing national and international agencies and organizations both governmental and non-governmental;

(b) Consult with the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies before appointing his principal subordinate personnel in their respective fields of competence;

(c) Make use of the advice and technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and, where appropriate, request them to undertake specific projects and special tasks either at their own expense or with funds made available by the Agent General;

(d) Maintain close contact with the Secretary-General for the purpose of ensuring fullest co-ordination of efforts of the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in support of the programme;

10. *Authorizes* the Agent General to enter into agreements with such authorities in Korea as the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea may designate, containing terms and conditions governing measures affecting the distribution and utilization

tion in Korea of the supplies and services furnished, in accordance with the statement of general policy on Korean relief and rehabilitation contained in section B of the present resolution;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make available to the maximum extent possible, and subject to appropriate financial arrangements, such facilities, advice and services as the Agent General may request;

12. *Requests* the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to make available to the maximum extent possible, and subject to appropriate financial arrangements, such facilities, advice and services as the Agent General may request;

13. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to review the reports of the Agent General and any comments which the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea may submit thereon, and such other data as may be available on the progress of relief and rehabilitation in Korea and to make appropriate reports and recommendations thereon to the General Assembly;

14. *Calls upon* all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, pending the beginning of operations by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, to continue to furnish through the Secretary-General such assistance for the Korean people as may be requested by the Unified Command;

15. *Invites* countries not Members of the United Nations to participate in financing the programme of relief and rehabilitation in Korea;

B. Statement of general policy on relief and rehabilitation in Korea

16. *Approves* the following statement of general policy:

1. The United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation in Korea is necessary to the restoration of peace and the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government in Korea.

2. To this end, it is the objective of the United Nations to provide, subject to the limit of the resources placed at its disposal for this purpose, relief and rehabilitation supplies, transport and services, to assist the Korean people to relieve the sufferings and to repair the devastation caused by aggression, and to lay the necessary economic foundations for the political unification and independence of the country.

3. The United Nations programme of relief and rehabilitation for Korea shall be carried out in practice in such a way as to contribute to the rapid restoration of the country's economy in conformity with the national interests of the Korean people, having in view the strengthening of the economic and political independence of Korea and having in view that, in accordance with the general principles of the United Nations, such assistance must not serve as a means for foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of Korea and must not be accompanied by any conditions of a political nature.

4. The United Nations programme is to be a supplement to the general recovery effort that will be undertaken by the Korean people on their own initiative and responsibility, through the most effective utilization of their own resources as well as of the aid which is rendered under the programme.

5. Whilst the programme should be consistent with the pattern of long-term economic development in Korea, it is itself necessarily limited to relief and rehabilitation, and contributions and supplies furnished under this programme shall be used exclusively for that purpose.

6. First priority shall be given to the provision of the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter for the population of Korea and measures to prevent epidemics. Second highest priority shall be given to projects which will yield early results in the indigenous production of basic necessities; this will include the reconstruction of transport and power facilities. As the programme de-

velops, emphasis should be shifted to the provision of other materials, supplies and equipment for the reconstruction or replacement of war-damaged facilities necessary to the economic life of the country.

7. The necessary measures shall be taken to ensure that distribution shall be so conducted that all classes of the population shall receive their equitable shares of essential commodities without discrimination as to race, creed or political belief.

8. Subject to adequate control, the distribution of supplies shall be carried out, as appropriate, through public and co-operative organizations, through non-profit-making voluntary organizations such as the Red Cross, and through normal channels of private trade. At the same time, measures shall be taken to ensure that the cost of distribution and the profit from the sale of supplies are kept to the minimum. Measures shall be taken to ensure that the special needs of refugees and other distressed groups of the population are met through appropriate public welfare programmes, and accordingly the sale of relief supplies will take place only in justifiable cases and under conditions agreed upon with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

9. The local currency proceeds derived from the sale of relief and rehabilitation supplies or, at the discretion of the Agent General, an amount commensurate with the value of goods and services supplied, shall be paid into an account under the control of the Agent General. The Agent General, after consultation with the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, and in agreement with the Advisory Committee referred to in paragraph 6 of Section A of the present resolution, shall use these funds for appropriate additional relief and rehabilitation activities within Korea, for the local currency expenses of the relief and rehabilitation operations of the United Nations, or for measures to combat inflation. The proceeds shall not be used for any other purpose.

10. The necessary economic and financial measures shall be taken by the authorities in Korea to ensure that the resources provided under the United Nations programme, as well as Korean resources, are effectively employed to aid in laying the economic foundations of the country. Among these, special attention should be given to measures to combat inflation, to sound fiscal and monetary policies, to the requisite pricing, rationing and allocation controls (including the pricing of goods imported under the programme), to the prudent use of Korean foreign exchange resources together with promotion of exports, and to the efficient management of government enterprise.

11. Import taxes shall not be imposed on relief and rehabilitation supplies received under the United Nations programme.

12. The authorities in Korea should maintain such records and make such reports on the receipt, distribution and use of relief and rehabilitation supplies as may be determined by the Agent General after consultation with them.

13. All authorities in Korea shall freely permit the personnel of the United Nations to supervise the distribution of relief and rehabilitation supplies, including the examination of all storage and distribution facilities as well as records.

14. The personnel of the United Nations shall be accorded within Korea the privileges, immunities and facilities necessary for the fulfilment of their function.

15. All authorities in Korea and the Secretary-General shall use their best efforts to inform the people of Korea of the sources and purposes of the contributions of funds, supplies and services.

16. In determining Korea's needs for relief and rehabilitation, in drawing up programmes and plans, and in implementing such programmes and plans, the Agency created to administer the relief and rehabilitation programme should consult with and utilize, to the greatest extent feasible, the services of Korean authorities.

B.

The General Assembly

1. *Requests* the President to appoint a Negotiating Committee composed of seven or more members for the purpose of consulting, as soon as possible during the current session of the General Assembly, with Member and non-member States as to the amounts which Governments may be willing to contribute towards the financing of the programme for the relief and rehabilitation of Korea;

2. *Authorizes* the Negotiating Committee to adopt procedures best suited to the accomplishment of its task, bearing in mind:

(a) The need for securing the maximum contribution in cash;

(b) The desirability of ensuring that any contribution in kind is of a nature which meets the requirements of the contemplated programmes; and

(c) The degree of assistance which can be rendered by specialized agencies, non-member States and other contributors;

3. *Requests* that, as soon as the Negotiating Committee has ascertained the extent to which Member States are willing to make contributions, all delegations be notified accordingly by the Secretary-General in order that they may consult with their Governments;

4. *Decides* that, as soon as the Negotiating Committee has completed its work, the Secretary-General shall, at the Committee's request, arrange, during the current session of the General Assembly, an appropriate meeting of Member and non-member States at which Members may commit themselves to their national contributions and the contributions of non-members may be made known.

* * *

In accordance with the terms of the above resolution, the President of the General Assembly, at the 318th plenary meeting on 4 December 1950, announced that he had appointed a Negotiating Committee. The following States Members were appointed: Canada, Egypt, France, India, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay.

Executive Order 10195 Designating Korea and Adjacent Waters as Combat Zone¹

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 22 (b) (13) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by section 202 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1950, approved September 23, 1950 (Public Law 814, 81st Congress), there is hereby designated, for the purposes of paragraph (13) of section 22 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, as an area in which armed forces of the United States have engaged in combat:

Korea, including the waters adjacent thereto within the following-described limits: From a point at Lat. 39°30' N, Long. 122°45' E southward to Lat. 33° N, Long. 122°45' E; thence eastward to Lat. 33° N, Long. 127°55' E; thence northeastward to Lat. 37°05' N, Long. 133° E; thence northward to Lat. 40°40' N, Long. 133° E; thence northwestward to a point on the east coast of Korea at the juncture of Korea with the U. S. S. R.

The date of the commencing of combatant activities in such area is hereby designated as June 27, 1950.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 20, 1950.

¹ 15 Fed. Reg. 9177.

Communiqués Regarding Korea to the Security Council

General Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief of United Nations command, has transmitted communiqués regarding Korea to the Secretary-General of the United Nations under the following United Nations document numbers: S/1919, November 29; S/1920, November 30; S/1924, December 1; S/1927, December 5; S/1929, December 6; S/1931, December 7; S/1935, December 8; S/1938, December 12; S/1939, December 12; S/1940, December 13; S/1941, December 14; S/1944, December 15; S/1945, December 19; S/1946, December 19; S/1949, December 19; S/1951, December 21; S/1954, December 28; S/1955, December 28; S/1956, December 28; S/1957, December 26.

Cooperation Among Free World in Controlling Scarce Materials

Statement by France, U.K., and U.S.

[Released to the press January 12]

In recent weeks representatives of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France have given consideration to ways and means of bringing about cooperation among the countries of the free world to increase the production and availability of materials in short supply and to assure their most effective use.

Work in the field of materials has been going forward for several months in the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) and, more recently, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organization of American States (OAS). The OEEC in particular has made valuable studies of the growing problems of scarce materials and has recommended the calling of appropriate international conferences to deal with them.

The events of the last few weeks have made these problems of even greater urgency. They have also made it clear that commodity problems cannot be dealt with on a regional basis but must take account of the needs and interests of the whole of the free world. Continuing international machinery is needed through which all of the interested governments of the free world, whether or not they are members of the OEEC, NATO, or OAS organizations, can cooperate in the solution of commodity shortages which are worldwide in scope and effect.

Accordingly, the three Governments have agreed that proposals should be made to other interested governments for the creation of a number

of standing international commodity groups, representing the governments of producing and consuming countries throughout the free world which have a substantial interest in the commodities concerned. These commodity groups would consider and recommend to governments the specific action which should be taken, in the case of each commodity, in order to expand production, increase availabilities, conserve supplies, and assure the most effective distribution and utilization of supplies among consuming countries.

Early action is called for with respect to certain commodities. The Government of the United States has therefore agreed to send invitations immediately to other interested friendly governments for the establishment of certain of the

commodity groups referred to above. Others can be created as the needs of the free world require. Also, the three Governments will establish immediately in Washington a temporary central group to provide a servicing mechanism for the standing commodity groups. There will be early consultations with interested governments and appropriate international organizations with respect to the continuing functions and membership of the central group.

The new international arrangements on materials which are now proposed will, of course, be greatly assisted by the contributions in this field of the OEEC, the NATO, the OAS, and the several existing international commodity organizations.

Providing Foodstuffs for Yugoslavia

AGREEMENT SIGNED AT BELGRADE

[Released to the press January 8]

There follows the text of an agreement signed at Belgrade on January 6, 1951, by United States Ambassador George V. Allen and Yugoslav Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj regarding the provision of foodstuffs by the United States Government to the Yugoslav people in accordance with the provisions of the Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950.

The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia having heretofore agreed on the terms and conditions under which initial shipments of food would be made to Yugoslavia to meet the immediate emergency resulting from the recent drought;

Desiring to set forth understandings which will govern the furnishing of additional relief assistance pursuant to the authority of the Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950 have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. The Government of the United States of America will, subject to the provisions of the Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950, furnish assistance to the people of Yugoslavia by making available such assistance as may be authorized by the Government of the United States of America.

Article II

1. The Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia recognize that it is in their mutual interest that full publicity be given to the objectives and progress of the assistance being rendered pursuant to this agreement and that all pertinent information be made available to the people of Yugoslavia. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will encourage the dissemination of such information by giving full and continuous publicity through the press, radio, and all other available media in Yugoslavia to the assistance furnished by the United States Government pursuant to this agreement.

suant to this agreement, and will allow to the United States Government, in cooperation with the Yugoslav Government, the use of such media as may be required to accomplish this purpose.

2. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will permit and facilitate in every way the freedom of representatives of the Government of the United States of America, duly designated for this purpose by the United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia, without restriction, to observe, supervise and report on the receipt and distribution in Yugoslavia of commodities and other assistance made available pursuant to this agreement, and to cooperate fully with them by permitting them to have full access to communication and information facilities. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will grant to representatives of the United States press full freedom to observe and report on the receipt and distribution of commodities and other assistance made available pursuant to this agreement.

3. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will make available to the Government of the United States of America such amounts, in dinars, as may be required by the Government of the United States of America to meet its expenses in Yugoslavia in connection with the administration and operation of the program of assistance provided pursuant to this agreement.

4. Commodities and other assistance made available pursuant to this agreement and similar supplies produced locally or imported from outside sources will be distributed equitably among the people of Yugoslavia without discrimination as to race or political or religious belief.

5. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will, when any dinar proceeds are realized from the sale of commodities made available pursuant to the authority of the Yugoslav Emergency Relief Assistance Act of 1950 including flour shipped from Germany and Italy, use an equivalent amount of dinars to provide relief to needy persons and to children for charitable and medical purposes or for such other purposes as may be mutually agreed to by the two Governments.

6. The Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia will take all appropriate economic measures to reduce its relief needs, to encourage increased production and distribution of foodstuffs within Yugoslavia, and to lessen the danger of future conditions of food shortage similar to the present emergency.

Article III

The Government of the United States of America reserves the right at any time to terminate its assistance to Yugoslavia made available pursuant to this agreement, including termination of deliveries of all supplies scheduled but not yet delivered.

Article IV

This Agreement shall take effect on the day of its signature.

Done at Belgrade, in duplicate, in the English, and Serbo-Croat languages, this sixth day of January 1951.

Point 4 Agreement With Costa Rica

[Released to the press January 11]

Costa Rica today became the fourth Latin American country to conclude a Point 4 general agreement with the United States. At San José, Foreign Minister Mario Echandi and United States Chargé d'Affaires Andrew E. Donovan II signed the agreement which will assure continued technical cooperation between the two nations. The United States has previously concluded agreements with Panama, Paraguay, and Nicaragua, in addition to a number of countries outside the Western Hemisphere.

In announcing the signing, Technical Cooperation Administrator Henry G. Bennett called attention to three technical cooperation projects already in existence with Costa Rica under authority of earlier legislation. He said the Technical Cooperation Administration has also approved a fourth project, which will soon be in operation.

Of the existing projects, two are being carried out by the Department of Agriculture; one by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. Five Department of Agriculture technicians are working with Costa Rican experts in increasing the rubber supply of the American Republic. Two research experts—one a plant pathologist, the other a rural sociologist—are also representing the Department of Agriculture.

Eight technicians from the Institute of Inter-American Affairs are working with 22 extension offices throughout Costa Rica, advising on problems of irrigation and drainage; insect and disease control; and soil, crop, and livestock improvement.

The project, soon to begin, will also make use of the services of the Institute. The Costa Rican Government plans to establish a health mission designed to introduce new measures of health and sanitation to residents of rural areas. Now an agency of Point 4, the Institute of Inter-American Affairs has been working at technical cooperation with Latin America since 1942.

VOA To Broadcast in Finnish

[Released to the press December 29]

The Voice of America will begin a daily 15-minute broadcast in Finnish, starting January 1, the Department of State announced today.

The initial program will include the New Year's Day messages of President Truman and Secretary Acheson; special messages by Edward W. Barrett, Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs; and George W. Perkins, Assistant Secretary for European Affairs; and a special New Year's message in Finnish by the Rev. Arvi H. Saarisuu, minister of the Harlem Finnish Lutheran Church. The January second program will contain an interview with the Finnish Trade Union delegation, and subsequent programs will consist of American press opinion on topics of interest to Finnish listeners, news commentaries, discussions of American life and the American scene, interviews with Americans of Finnish descent, and a request program based on questions submitted by Finnish listeners.

The program will be broadcast shortwave from the United States on three frequencies from 1:30 to 1:45 p.m., e.s.t., which will be picked up and recorded in London for rebroadcast on BBC facilities on three frequencies from 2:15 to 2:30 p.m., e.s.t. (9:15 to 9:30 p.m. Finnish time).

The Finnish program will be the immediate responsibility of Henry Arnold, who has just returned from Finland after serving 5 years as the United States Public Affairs Officer at Helsinki. The addition of Finnish will increase to 26 the number of languages utilized by the Voice of America in its world-wide broadcasting service.

Also, on January 1, the Voice of America will increase its Arabic language broadcast from 30 minutes to 1 hour daily.

U.S. Military Training Mission To Advise Liberian Government

[Released to the press January 11]

Upon the request of the Liberian Government, the United States Government has agreed to furnish Liberia with a United States military training mission. The agreement covering this mission was signed today by both Governments at Washington.

The purpose of this mission is to cooperate with the Armed Forces authorities and personnel of Liberia in the training and organization of these forces and to advise and assist the Armed Forces of Liberia on any matter with a view to enhancing the efficiency of these forces in maintaining internal security.

Secretary Acheson represented the United States Government, and Secretary of State Gabriel L. Dennis, who headed the Special Liberian Commission which negotiated the agreement, represented the Government of Liberia at the signing ceremony in the Department of State.

Present at the signing were C. D. B. King, Liberian Ambassador to the United States, and the following members of the Liberian Special Commission which negotiated the agreement: C. Abayomi Cassell, Attorney General of Liberia; Charles B. Sherman, Liberian Government Economist; and Mrs. Mai Padmore, Secretary to the Commission.

Also present were George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs; James C. Evans, Civilian Assistant to the Secretary of Defense; Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, USA, Ret.; Col. James H. Robinson, USA; and Col. West A. Hamilton, USA, Ret.

U.S. and France Conclude Consultation on Civil Aviation

[Released to the press December 26]

The Department of State and the French Foreign Office announced today that a French delegation, of which Fernand Hederer, Secretary General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport, was chairman, and a delegation of the United States, headed by Walter A. Radius, Director, Office of Transport and Communications, Department of State, had concluded on December 22 a formal consultation on civil aviation matters connected with the Franco-American air transport agreement.

Agreement was reached on a basis for the preparation of statistics relevant to the problem of relating capacity to the traffic demand which will be considered when the consultations are resumed in Paris during the latter part of January. Arrangements were made for future closer consultation and collaboration on mutual problems. The two delegations also agreed upon an amendment of the disputes article of the bilateral air transport agreement. This amendment was suggested by the French delegation and will bring the article into line with current practice.

The chairmen of both delegations expressed their satisfaction at the cordial and frank spirit of cooperation which governed the discussions. They expressed their conviction that although problems would inevitably arise in connection with the growing aviation industry, cooperation in the spirit of the joint French-United States interest in the development of sound international carriers by both countries would assure mutually satisfactory solutions.

New Tariff Quotas on Imports of Crude Oils

[Released to the press December 29]

The new tariff quota which will be applicable to imports of crude oil, topped crude, and fuel oil beginning January 1, 1951, has, today, been allocated by Presidential Proclamation as follows: Venezuela 59.4 percent, the Netherlands (including overseas territories) 18.7 percent, all other countries 21.9 percent.

As a result of the termination of the trade agreement with Mexico, effective December 31, 1950, taxable imports of crude oil, topped crude oil, and fuel oil in 1951 will be taxed at the rate of 10½ cents a barrel in the case of imports not in excess of 5 percent of the crude runs to stills in the United States during 1950. Taxable imports in excess of the 5 percent quota will be taxed at the rate of 21 cents a barrel. It is the low duty imports to which the allocations apply.

The quantity of crude oil processed in the United States in 1950 against which the quota will be calculated will be announced by the Treasury Department after determination by the Department of the Interior. A forecast in November by the Bureau of Mines estimated that the crude runs to stills in the United States in 1950 will be slightly in excess of 2 billion barrels. It is estimated that roughly one-third of the taxable imports in 1951 of the products covered will be within the quota allowed and thus qualify for the 10½ cent rate. More than half of the total will be at the new high rate of 21 cents. The remainder is for government purchase or for use as bunkers of ships and therefore tax free.

THE CONGRESS

Legislation

Authorizing Credits to Certain Public Agencies of the United States for Costs of Construction and Operation and Maintenance of Flood Protective Levee Systems Along or Adjacent to the Lower Colorado River in Arizona, California, and Lower California, Mexico. S. R. 2240, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany S. 1140] 12 pp.

Protecting the National Security of the United States by Permitting the Summary Suspension of Employment of Civilian Officers and Employees of Various Departments and Agencies of the Government. S. R. 2158, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany H. R. 7439] 9 pp.

Authorizing the President To Invite the States of the Union and Foreign Countries To Participate in the First United States International Trade Fair, To Be Held at Chicago, Ill., August 7 through 20, 1950. S. R. 2163, 81st Cong., 2d sess. [To accompany H. J. Res. 453] 2 pp.

Annex to International Telecommunication Convention—Telegraph Regulations (Paris Revision, 1949) and Final Protocol. S. Ex. R. 9, 81st Cong., 2d sess., 9 pp.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

United States Delegations to International Conferences

Inter-American Commission of Women

The Department of State announced on January 13 that the Inter-American Commission of Women will hold, on January 15, the first in a series of three regional seminars to study the civil, political, economic and social, and educational status of women in the Western Hemisphere. The United States Government will be represented at the first seminar covering the Central American region, to be held at San Salvador, by the following delegation:

Chairman

Miss Mary M. Cannon, chief, International Division, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor; and United States delegate, Inter-American Commission of Women

Delegates

Mrs. Lou Nora Spiller Axelrod, assistant United States attorney, Houston, Texas

Mrs. Gladys Dorris Barber, former member, Governor's Commission on Child Labor, Annapolis, Maryland, and former President, League of Women Voters in the State of Maryland; Lima, Peru

Miss Maria Socorro Lacot, supervisor of home economics, Division of Vocational Education, Department of Education, San Juan, Puerto Rico

The first seminar will serve as a working model for the two following seminars. With respect to problems relating to the civil status of women, the first seminar will make an analysis of the civil rights of women as set forth in the statutes of various countries, as well as ways in which those statutes may be improved. The contribution of women to the political and administrative life of America and the participation of women in political parties are among the political subjects to be discussed. In its study of the economic and social status of women, the Seminar will concentrate on the problems of women workers, in particular, farm workers, industrial workers, professional workers, government employees in private industry, and domestic workers. Stress will be placed on the questions of protecting women workers against discrimination on the ground of sex, of

providing maternity protection, and of providing such services as clinics, maternity centers, nursery schools, and kindergartens. Among the topics related to the education of women which the Seminar will consider are: the fight against illiteracy of women; the vocational, technical and professional training of women; civic education; aesthetic education; and the training of women for family life. In connection with its work in each of the four basic topics, the Seminar will formulate recommendations to the Inter-American Commission of Women regarding measures to be adopted for the improvement of the status of women.

The Inter-American Commission of Women is a permanent intergovernmental body organized pursuant to a resolution of the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in 1928. It is composed of representatives of the 21 American Republics, and its secretariat is located at the Pan American Union in Washington. The present chairman of the Commission is Amalia de Castillo Ledon of Mexico.

Freedom of Information

On January 13, the Department of State announced that the Committee on the Draft Convention on Freedom of Information will convene at Lake Success on January 15 pursuant to a United Nations General Assembly resolution of December 14, 1950. The United States delegation is as follows:

United States Representative

Carroll Binder, editorial editor, *Minneapolis Tribune*

Deputy United States Representative

Samuel de Palma, Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State

Advisers

Herzel Plaine, special assistant to the Attorney General, Department of Justice

Marjorie M. Whiteman, acting assistant legal adviser for Inter-American Affairs, Department of State

The Committee, composed of 15 member governments, has been requested to prepare a draft

convention on freedom of information, taking into consideration the draft approved by the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information and of the Press held at Geneva in March-April 1948; the text voted during the second part of the third session of the General Assembly at Lake Success in April-May 1949; article 14 of the provisional text of the draft of the First International Covenant on Human Rights; and the observations contained in the summary records of the General Assembly's Third Committee dealing with the question. The Committee has been requested also to report to the thirteenth session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, scheduled to be held at Geneva in July 1951, on the results of its work and to submit recommendations regarding the advisability of convening a conference of plenipotentiaries with a view to the framing and signature of a formal convention on freedom of information.

Prior to the convening of the meeting, a discussion of the interests and position of the United States will be held at the United States mission to the United Nations on January 13. Approximately 15 people, leaders in the field of press, radio and motion pictures, have been invited to attend. Howland H. Sargeant, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs; Walter Kotschnig, Director, Office of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, and Samuel de Palma will participate in the discussion for the United States Government.

Protocol on Control of Narcotic Drugs Proclaimed

[Released to the press January 10]

The President today proclaimed the protocol, signed at Paris under date of November 19, 1948, bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the convention of July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, as amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success under date of December 11, 1946. The protocol of 1948 entered into force with respect to certain countries, not including the United States, on December 1, 1949, pursuant to article 6 thereof which provides for entry into force upon the expiration of 30 days following the day on which 25 or more states have signed it without reservation or accepted it in accordance with article 5, provided that such states shall include five of the following: China, Czechoslovakia, France, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States, and Yugoslavia.

The United States Senate, on July 6, 1950, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the proto-

col, and the protocol was ratified by the President on August 7, 1950. An instrument of ratification was deposited on behalf of the United States on August 11, 1950, and the United States became a party to the protocol, pursuant to article 7 thereof, on September 11, 1950, upon the expiration of 30 days following such deposit, which constituted acceptance.

The 1931 convention to which the United States is a party and to which the 1948 protocol refers, enlarged the area of narcotics control by limiting the world manufacture of certain narcotic drugs to the world's medical and scientific needs and by limiting in each country party thereto the accumulation of stocks of such drugs. Discoveries in the field of synthetic drugs, modern pharmacology, and chemistry have made the existing control system in effective in some respects. The 1948 protocol will make an essential contribution to effective international control of the traffic in narcotics by limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution not only of existing deleterious drugs which fall outside the scope of the 1931 convention but also of any future drug of that character as well.

Policy Group To Consider U.S. Positions for ITU Meeting

[Released to the press January 12]

A special *ad hoc* policy group consisting of James E. Webb, Under Secretary of State; Robert A. Lovett, Deputy Secretary of Defense; and Wayne Coy, chairman, Federal Communications Commission, has been established to consider the basic policy positions which the United States should take with respect to the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunication Union scheduled for August 1951, at Geneva and make suitable recommendations to the Department of State.

The Geneva Conference is the next step in the course of implementing the Radio Frequency Allocation Table adopted at the Atlantic City International Radio Conference in 1947. This involves various radio services such as fixed, international broadcast, maritime, and aeronautical. While considerable preparatory work has been under way through the medium of government-industry radio committees under the guidance of the Department of State, there still remain certain policy questions which fall within the sphere of higher government policy level authorities.

This policy group has designated Walter A. Radius, director, Office of Transport and Communications Policy, Department of State; Maj. Gen. H. M. McClelland, USAF, director, Communications-Electronics, Joint Chiefs of Staff,

Department of Defense; and Commissioner E. M. Webster, Federal Communications Commission, to act as their alternates to carry out this assignment and report to them as appropriate. Furthermore, the policy group and their alternates will be assisted in this work by several outstanding independent experts of recognized competence who will serve as consultants.

Thus far, E. K. Jett, a former commissioner with the Federal Communications Commission, now vice-president and director of television for some Baltimore papers, and Haraden Pratt, vice president, commercial radio corporation, have, with the consent of the companies with which they are now associated, been designated as consultants and will be engaged from time to time in reviewing the situation and assisting in the work.

The first meeting of the alternates with Mr. Jett and Mr. Pratt was held on January 12, 1951, at which meeting plans were made for the conduct of the work involved.

Amory J. Bradford Appointed Special Assistant to U.S. Deputy on NATC

The Department of State announced on January 12 that Amory J. Bradford was appointed as Special Assistant on the staff of the United States Deputy on the North Atlantic Treaty Council.

THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Appointment of Public Members to Foreign Service Selection Board

Carlisle H. Humelsine, Deputy Under Secretary, greeted on January 8 the members of the 1951 Selection Boards who met in executive session at the State Department to begin their review of performance records and to recommend promotions for the career officers of the United States Foreign Service.

In welcoming the six public members and the twelve Foreign Service officers¹ who comprise the three Selection Boards, Mr. Humelsine congratulated the Board members on their designation and expressed the sincere appreciation of the Department to the public members for their willingness to leave their professional and business duties at considerable personal inconvenience in order to be of service to the Government. Mr. Humelsine stressed the fact that the basis of the Foreign

Service promotion system was the fair and impartial recognition of meritorious performance.

H. P. Martin, Director of Personnel, and R. P. Butrick, Director General of the Foreign Service, also addressed the Selection Board members and described the procedure and criteria to be applied by the Boards during their deliberations. The Boards are expected to be in session for 6 weeks.

The six public members of the 1951 Selection Boards are: Dr. Robert E. Buchanan, recently retired educator from Iowa State College; Dr. Arthur E. Burns, dean, School of Government, George Washington University; Gordon W. Chapman, secretary-treasurer of the State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFL), Wisconsin; Elmer F. Cope, European representative for CIO; Dr. Pitman B. Potter, dean, Graduate Division, American University; William A. Schoenfeld, on special assignment with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior.

THE DEPARTMENT

Director, International Security Affairs Established

[Released to the press January 4]

Effective January 8, 1951, there will be established in the Department of State the position of Director, International Security Affairs. The Office of the Director, Mutual Defense Assistance established October 25, 1949, is abolished and its personnel, records, and functions, including the functions vested in the Secretary of State by Executive Order 10099, as amended, have been transferred to the Director, International Security Affairs.

The Director, Thomas Dudley Cabot, will occupy the senior position authorized by section 406 (e) of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949, as amended. The Director shall perform his functions under the direction of the Secretary of State. He shall have authority over, and be responsible for, the general direction and coordination of all activities within the Department of State relating to:

a. The North Atlantic Treaty and other similar regional and bilateral arrangements concerned primarily with collective defense or mutual defense assistance;

b. the military security phases of other regional or bilateral arrangements, such as the Organization of American States;

c. military assistance programs;

d. programs of economic assistance which are designed to support programs of military assistance;

e. the export or foreign sale of military matériel or the release to other nations of classified military information. In addition, the commitment of United States military resources for United Nations purposes shall be coordinated with the Director. As to all such matters, he shall represent and speak for the Department of State. In performing these several functions, he shall be responsible for appropriately relating his performance to the development and execution of other foreign policies and programs.

¹ BULLETIN of Jan. 15, p. 119.

The Director shall have such staff as may be necessary for the effective execution of his responsibilities but shall, to the extent consistent with the effective discharge of his responsibilities, utilize the resources of the regional and functional bureaus and offices. The regional and functional bureaus and offices of the Department shall give to the Director all appropriate assistance and shall be responsible to the Director for all activities within the field of his responsibility. The Director within the area of his responsibility set forth shall:

- a. Coordinate and direct the development of objectives, policies, and programs for international security and assistance affairs.
- b. Approve programs for military and economic assistance for mutual defense, and review, coordinate, and expedite the implementation of approved programs.
- c. Assure the establishment and maintenance of effective working relationships concerning international security and assistance matters with all Government agencies having policy, advisory, or operational responsibilities within this area.
- d. Evaluate the effectiveness and progress of policies and programs in the field of international security and assistance and prepare or direct the preparation of all necessary reports with respect thereto.
- e. See that appropriate instructions to United States representatives abroad concerned with international security and assistance matters are developed and issued.
- f. Assure development, coordination, and implementation of policies to control, under appropriate provisions of law, the export and import of arms, ammunition, and implements of war.
- g. Assure formulation of Department of State policy on all questions relating to disclosure to foreign powers of classified information in the field of international security and assistance affairs.
- h. Have primary responsibility, subject to the budget and fiscal policies and procedures of the Department of State, for the control, allocation, and utilization of funds made available for aid and assistance programs and related activities, including responsibility for budget formulation, for budget justification before the Bureau of the Budget and Congress, and for budget execution.
- i. Assure the development, through existing organizational arrangements, of domestic and overseas programs of public information with respect to international security and assistance affairs.

The Director shall be the Department of State representative on and chairman of the Committee on International Security Affairs. The Director shall determine, in consultation with the Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, State Department representation on, and shall be responsible for and generally supervise State Department participation in, the activities of such additional interdepartmental committees and working groups as exist or may be created in the field of international security and assistance.

On International security and assistance matters, the Director shall be responsible within the Department of State for all relationships of the Department of State with the Department of Defense, with the Economic Cooperation Administration, and with other Departments and agencies.

Appointment of Officers

Max McCullough as Director and Richard Heindel as Deputy Director of the UNESCO Relations Staff, both appointments effective December 1, 1950.

G. Lewis Jones as Director, Office of Near East Affairs, effective December 13, 1950.

Mose Harvey as Chief, Division of Research for U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, effective December 19.

Gerald B. Brophy as Special Consultant to the Secretary of State, effective December 19, 1950.

Robert Rout West Appointed Special Consultant to the Secretary

The Department of State announced on January 5 the appointment of Robert Rout West, as special consultant to the Secretary of State. In this capacity, Mr. West will specialize in migration affairs, giving special consideration to United States Government policy toward solution of problems of excess population in certain areas of Europe, which present an obstacle to Western European political and economic stability. He will also be concerned, during the emergency defense period, with the relation between manpower resources in Europe and international efforts to meet essential civilian and defense production requirements.

Russell B. Adams Appointed Special Assistant to the Secretary

The Department of State announced on January 3 the appointment of Russell B. Adams as a special assistant to the Secretary of State. In his new capacity, Mr. Adams will specialize in multilateral negotiations particularly in regard to aviation matters. He will assume his duties on January 15, 1951.

New Research Divisions Announced

On December 19, 1950, the Department of State established within the Office of Intelligence Research the Division of Research for U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe (DRS). This change also renames the former Division of Research for Europe as the Division of Research for Western Europe (DRW).

PUBLICATIONS

Report on Educational Exchange Activities Issued

[Released to the press January 6]

Programs to promote the free flow of persons between this country and other nations as part of United States policy to spread the truth about democracy are completely reviewed and analyzed in the latest report of the Presidentially appointed United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, *Two Way Street*, made public today.

The report of the Commission, a comprehensive document illustrated by numerous charts and photographs, presents a broad picture of the Government's activities in cooperation with private agencies in the field of international exchange during 1950. It shows how, by the exchange of persons and materials, American life and institutions are being brought to peoples of other countries and how the United States, in turn, is profiting from the knowledge and experience of other free nations.

Divided into four major sections, *Two Way Street* tells why, where, and how the United States is conducting programs of international exchange. It brings together, for the first time, information on the whole range of educational exchange activities conducted by the Department of State and other agencies of the Government.

In making the report public, Dr. Harvie Branscomb, Chairman of the Commission and Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, declared,

... The Soviet masters are seeking to turn the world against the United States in hatred and suspicion through their shrewd, continuous and malicious untruths. Our counter-attack is to make the truth known. The free exchange of peoples and their ideas is one of the surest means of combatting communism. It is a vital part of our total effort, the Campaign of Truth.

As President Truman said recently, "... when men throughout the world are making their choice between communism and democracy the important thing is not what we know about our purposes and our actions—the important thing is what they know!"

Two Way Street has been prepared to inform private groups and individuals concerning the Government's activities. Its audience is the American people.

The report deals with such programs as USIE (Smith-Mundt), Fulbright, Finnish Educational Exchange, Chinese Aid, Point 4 operations, the program for democratization of Germany, and the activities of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. In addition, it includes a review of the exchange activities of the Department of the Army and the Economic Cooperation Administration and touches on the wide range of educational exchange activities sponsored by private organizations which cooperate with or receive assistance from the Department of State.

Two Way Street also reviews exchange activities of locally governed binational cultural organizations in the American Republics, United States libraries and information centers throughout the world, translations of American books, "traveling" book exhibits, the exchange and distribution of publications, cooperative scientific and technical projects, assistance to American-sponsored schools abroad, and the exchange of persons with representative groups throughout the world.

Following an over-all review of educational exchange activities, *Two Way Street* reviews individual operations in over 90 countries in all areas of the world—the American Republics, Europe and the British Commonwealth, the Far East, the Near East, South Asia, and Africa.

The United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange was established by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402) to insure public participation in the international exchange program. It is a five-member body of leading private citizens who are specialists in educational, cultural, scientific, technical, and public-service fields. The members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. In addition to Dr. Branscomb, the Commission is composed of

Mark Starr, vice-chairman and educational director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union; Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, president of Princeton University; Dr. Edwin B. Fred, president of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Martin R. P. McGuire, professor at Catholic University.

Copies of *Two Way Street* may be obtained for 60 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Recent Releases

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

Education: Cooperative Program in Guatemala. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2077. Pub. 3911. 5 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Guatemala modifying and extending the program of August 12, 1944, as modified and extended—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Guatemala July 28 and August 19, 1949; entered into force August 23, 1949, operative retroactively from June 30, 1949.

International Civil Aviation, 1949-1950. International Organization and Conference Series IV, International Civil Aviation Organization 5. 47 pp. Pub. 3915. 25¢.

Third Report of the Representative of the United States to ICAO.

United States-Mexican Commission on Cultural Cooperation. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2086. Pub. 3933. 7 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Mexico—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at México December 28, 1948 and August 30, 1949; entered into force August 30, 1949.

Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2089. Pub. 3941. 15 pp. 10¢.

Convention between the United States and other governments, dated at Washington February 8, 1949—Ratification advised by the Senate of the United States August 17, 1949; proclaimed by the President of the United States July 17, 1950; entered into force July 3, 1950.

Passport Visa Fees. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2090. Pub. 3942. 15 pp. 10¢.

Agreement and supplement between the United States and México—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at México May 3, 1950; entered into force May 3, 1950, operative June 1, 1950.

Health and Sanitation: Cooperative Program in Mexico. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2091. Pub. 3943. 8 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Mexico extending and modifying agreement of June 30 and July 1, 1948, as amended—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at México February 10 and 14, 1949; entered into force February 14, 1949, operative retroactively from December 31, 1948.

Fisheries: Establishment of an International Commission for the Scientific Investigation of Tuna. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2094. Pub. 3947. 16 pp. 10¢.

Convention between the United States and Mexico—Signed at México January 25, 1949; entered into force July 11, 1950 and exchange of notes signed at México January 26 and 31, 1949.

The Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2099. Pub. 3956. 21 pp. 15¢.

Agreement and exchange of notes between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Signed at Washington July 21, 1950; entered into force July 21, 1950.

Weather Stations: Pacific Ocean Program. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2103. Pub. 3963. 4 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington June 8 and 22, 1950; entered into force June 22, 1950.

Health and Sanitation: Cooperative Program in Peru. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2102. Pub. 3968. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Peru providing for extension of program as modified and extended—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Lima October 4 and 18, 1949; entered into force October 18, 1949, operative retroactively July 1, 1949.

Naval Mission. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2104. Pub. 3973. 12 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Venezuela—Signed at Washington August 23, 1950; entered into force August 23, 1950.

Relief Supplies and Packages for France: Duty-Free Entry Payment of Transportation Charges. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2107. Pub. 3979. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and France amending agreements of December 23, 1948, and January 31, 1950—Signed at Paris August 3, 1950; entered into force August 3, 1950.

Economic Cooperation With Indonesia. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2108. Pub. 3980. 3 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Indonesia—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Djakarta March 22 and 24, 1950; entered into force March 24, 1950.

Settlement of Certain War Claims. Treaties and Other International Acts Series 2112. Pub. 3989. 2 pp. 5¢.

Agreement between the United States and Switzerland—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed at Washington October 21, 1949; entered into force October 21, 1949.

U.S. National Commission UNESCO News, December 1950. Pub. 4023. 16 pp. \$1.00 per year, domestic; \$1.35 per year, foreign; 10¢ a copy.

Prepared monthly for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The Department of State and the United Nations. Department and Foreign Service Series 21. Pub. 4031. 8 pp. [BULLETIN Reprint] Free.

Article by Lincoln Palmer Bloomfield which, with the exception of minor revisions, is reprinted from *International Organization*, World Peace Foundation, vol. IV, No. 3, p. 400.

The Strategy of Freedom. General Foreign Policy Series 39. Pub. 4034. 14 pp. 5¢.

Address by Secretary Acheson, delivered on November 29, 1950, from Washington to the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States, meeting in Cleveland.

Uniting for Peace. International Organizations and Conference Series III, 64. Pub. 4035. 23 pp. [BULLETIN Reprint] Free.

Address by Secretary Acheson made before the plenary session of the General Assembly at Flushing Meadow, N. Y., on September 20; also printed as Department of State publication 3977.

Diplomatic List, December 1950. Pub. 4036. 164 pp. 30¢ a copy; \$3.25 a year domestic, \$4.50 a year foreign.

Monthly list of foreign diplomatic representatives in Washington, with their addresses.

The "Point Four" Program: A Progress Report. Economic Cooperation Series 25. Pub. 4042. 10 pp. Free.

Background information (one of a series of reports) in summary form on developments in the President's program for world economic progress through cooperative technical assistance.

Developing Plans for an International Monetary Fund and a World Bank. International Organization and Conference Series IV, International Bank and Monetary Fund I. Pub. 4046. 13 pp. [BULLETIN Reprint] Free.

Includes a brief summary of U. S.-British proposals, Bretton Woods Conference, and summary of articles of agreement of International Bank.

The National Emergency. General Foreign Policy Series 40. Pub. 4052. 13 pp. 5¢.

Address and proclamation by President of the United States, Harry S. Truman, Washington, D. C., December 15 and 16, 1950.

United Action for the Defense of a Free World. General Foreign Policy Series 41. Pub. 4058. 7 pp. 5¢.

Extemporaneous remarks by Secretary Acheson made at a news conference in Washington, D. C., on December 22, 1950, concerning the Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Council.

The United States in the United Nations

[January 12-18, 1951]

General Assembly

Continuing consideration of the "Intervention of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in Korea," the Political and Security Committee, on January 18, opened debate on the Chinese Communist reply to the statement of principles transmitted by the Committee Chairman on January 13. United States Ambassador Austin, the first speaker, declared that the time had come to face facts and that the United Nations should adopt a resolution recognizing that the Peiping regime had committed aggression, calling upon that regime to cease hostilities against United Nations forces and to withdraw forces from Korea, affirming United Nations determination to continue efforts to meet aggression in Korea, and calling on all states and authorities to lend assistance to the United Nations and refrain from aiding the aggressors.

The United States thought that the General Assembly should call on some such body as the Collective Measures Committee to consider what further collective measures be taken, Ambassador Austin continued, and to report recommendations to the General Assembly as soon as possible. He believed the resolution also should reaffirm the United Nations policy to bring about a Korean cease-fire with a view to peaceful settlement and achievement of United Nations objectives in Korea and should provide for a United Nations group to be ready at all times to use its good offices to that end. Many of the other speakers, during the first day of debate, agreed with Mr. Austin that the Peiping reply had constituted rejection of the statement of principles.

The principles, drawn up by the three-man cease-fire group, had been approved on January 13 by a vote of 50-7, with 1 abstention, the U.S.S.R., Byelorussia, the Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China, and El Salvador voting negatively, and the Philippines abstaining.

In a reply of January 17, the Peiping regime stated that it could not agree to the principle of a cease-fire in Korea to be followed by negotiations on Far Eastern problems and submitted the following counterproposals: (1) negotiations should be held among the countries concerned on the basis

of agreement to the withdrawal of "all foreign troops" from Korea and the settlement of Korean domestic affairs by "the Korean people themselves;" (2) the subject-matter of the negotiations should include the withdrawal of United States armed forces from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits and related Far Eastern problems; (3) the countries to participate in negotiations should be the People's Republic of China, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the United States, France, India, and Egypt, and the "rightful place" of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations should be established as from the beginning of the seven-nation conference; and (4) the seven-nation conference should be held in China.

Freedom of Information Committee

A 15-nation committee to prepare a text of a convention on freedom of information began work at Lake Success on January 15. The members, elected by the General Assembly at the fifth session, are Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, France, India, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, and Yugoslavia. After completing work, the Committee will report to the thirteenth session of the Economic and Social Council, and the Council will consider the advisability of convening a conference of plenipotentiaries to approve and sign the convention.

During the general debate, completed on January 17, Carroll Binder, United States representative, urged the Committee to recommend that the freedom of information convention be held in abeyance, pending definite action on the Human Rights Covenant, which, he believed, embodied the maximum constructive agreement on this subject now attainable. Only then, he said, would the United Nations be able to determine the extent possible to advance still more the cause of this freedom. After reviewing the differing points of view, he suggested that a temporary impasse should be acknowledged and stated that the United States was strongly opposed to any compromise that was likely to endanger freedom of information.

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